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BLM IN WYOMING

a report to the public

1979

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management

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Change in BLM

You may notice that this edition of "BLM in Wyoming—A Report to the Public," is quite different than previous editions. We are hopeful it better reflects the activities of the Bureau of Land Management in 1978—a year of dramatic change.

After more than 30 years of operating as an interim custodian of public lands, BLM was finally given full stewardship by virtue of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) late in 1976. The advent of FLPMA marked the beginning of a new era for BLM.

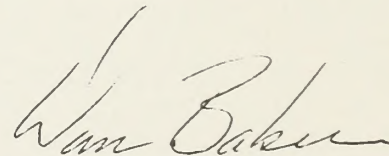
Thus, as we developed plans for this publication, we felt it would be appropriate to modify it to take cognizance of some of the changes taking place.

This edition, prepared around the theme of "change," explains how the Bureau in Wyoming is changing its policies, procedures, technology, programs and skills to discharge the responsibilities covered by FLPMA. We have selected significant highlights of fiscal year 1978 which, we believe, help tell the story of how we carried out our mission during the year.

Also, rather than interrupt the continuity of the narratives, we have compiled all the statistics in a pocket-sized pamphlet inside the back cover.

These changes in "A Report to the Public" are intended to provide you with more meaningful information about how BLM is managing your public lands in Wyoming.

We hope you notice the change—we would appreciate comments.



Dan Baker
State Director

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LIBRARY

Denver, Colorado



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Overview

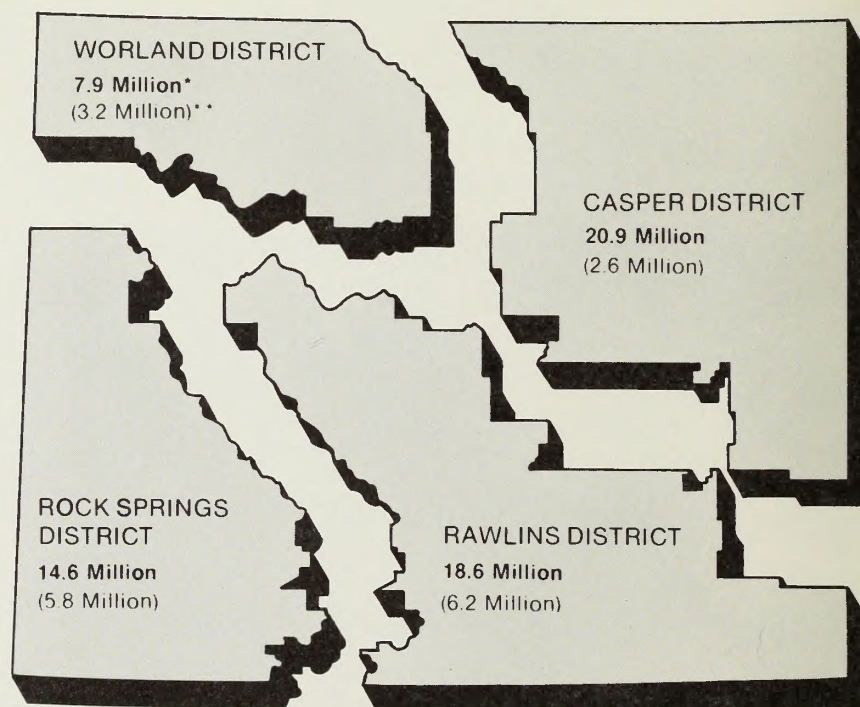
The Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming has management/administration responsibility for 17.8 million acres of public lands or 28 percent of the surface area of Wyoming. It manages another half-million acres for other agencies.

BLM administers federally-reserved mineral resources under about 12 million acres of privately-owned land. The Bureau also surveys, maintains land records and issues mineral leases for another 12.5 million acres administered by other federal agencies.

BLM's responsibility involves about two-thirds of the land in Wyoming.

Wyoming's Casper District also manages some 8,890 acres of public land and mineral estate in Kansas and Nebraska.

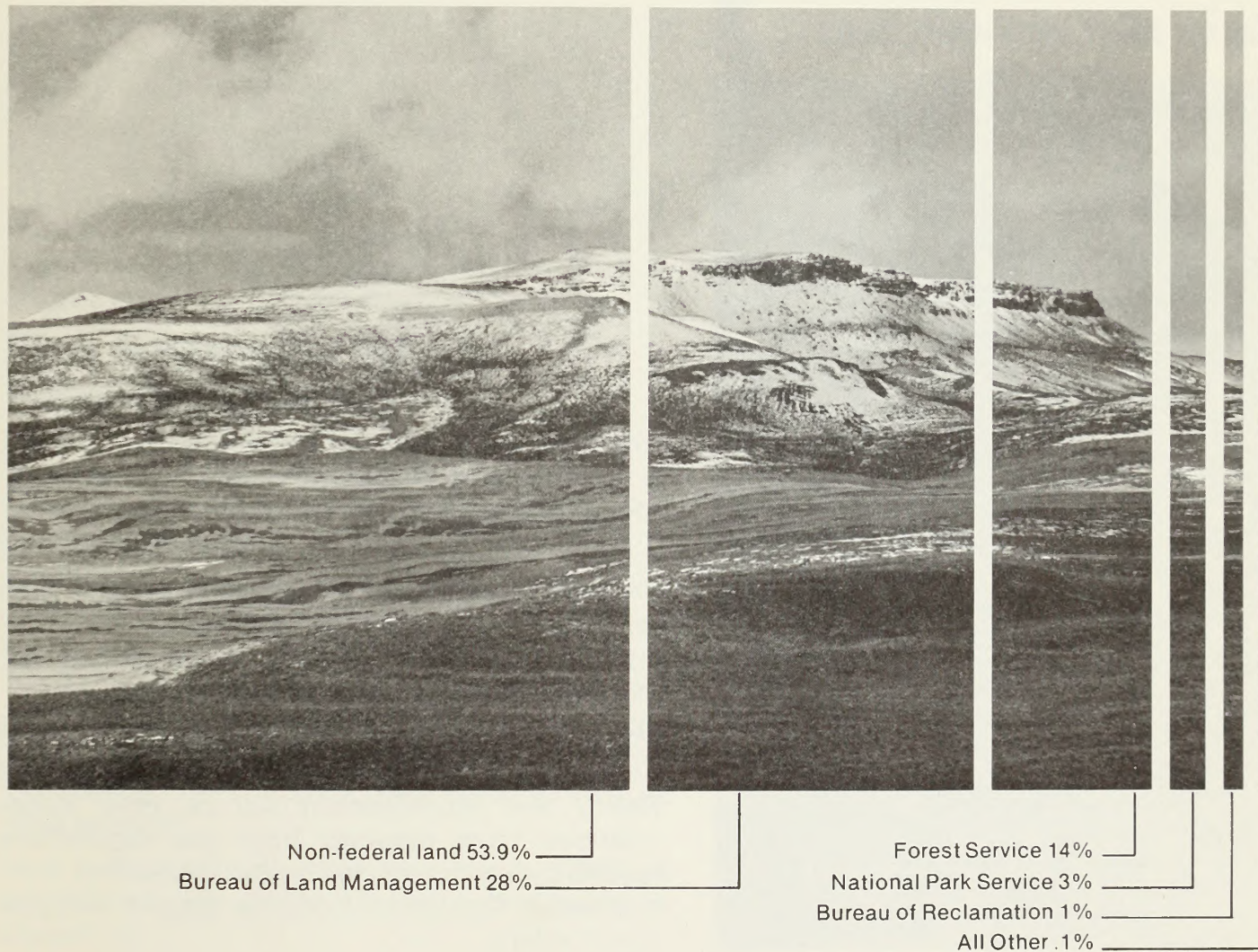
Lands Administered by BLM in Wyoming



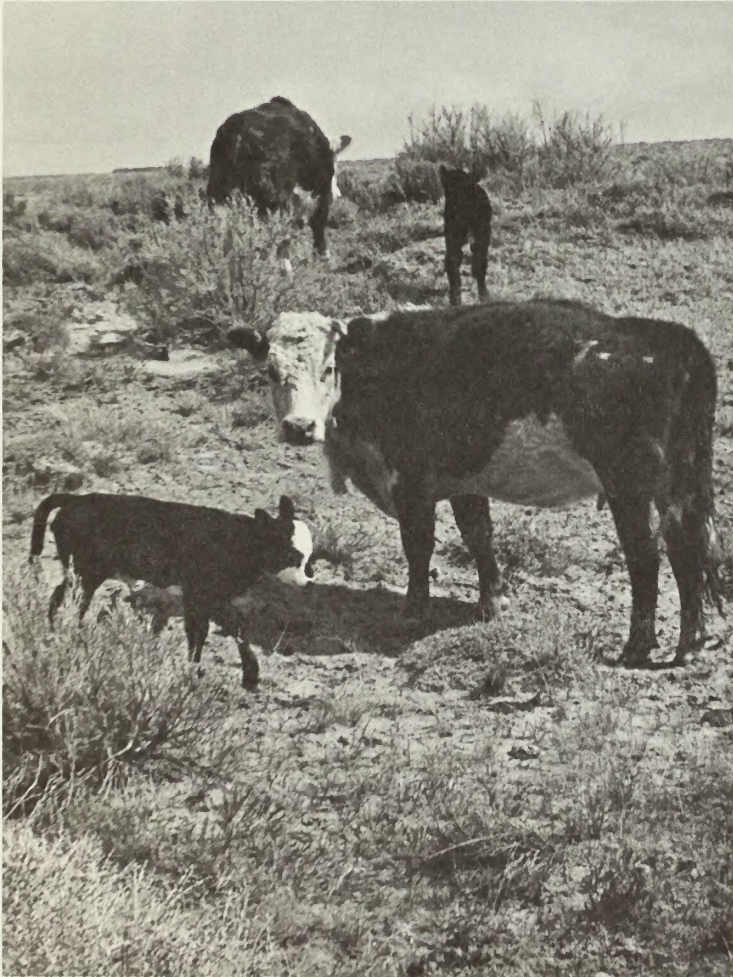
*Figures in bold type represent total acres within the district boundary.

**Figures in light type parentheses represent total acres of public lands within the district boundary.

Percentage of Wyoming Land Administered by Federal Agencies



Change . . . in Policy and Procedures



Many BLM programs have changed because of new regulations implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Other changes have resulted from the regulations issued by agencies such as the Council on Environmental Quality or from the requirements of court orders.

Time Running Out for Filing Mining Claims

Nearly 38,000 mining claims were filed with BLM during 1978, bringing the total number of mining claims filed with the Bureau in Wyoming to more than 50,000.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires that all mining claims located on public lands be filed with BLM. Claims located before the act was passed (October 21, 1976) must be filed on or before October 22, 1979. Those which have been located after October 21, 1976 must be filed within 90 days of their location.

It is estimated that there may be as many as 300,000 mining claims on the public lands in Wyoming.

ATTENTION MINERS

LESS THAN ONE YEAR TO GO!

All Unpatented Mining Claims
Must Be Recorded
with the
Bureau of Land Management
U. S. Department of the Interior

Claims located
BEFORE
October 21, 1976
Must Be Recorded
by
October 22, 1979

Claims located
AFTER
October 21, 1976
Must Be Recorded
90 DAYS
From Date of Location



Wyoming State Office
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1828
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

By Law: Section 314 of P. L. 94-579 (Federal Land Policy and Management Act)

This poster was developed by Wyoming BLM to notify miners of the deadline for recording all unpatented mining claims (including mill sites, tunnel sites, and lode and placer claims) with the Bureau of Land Management.

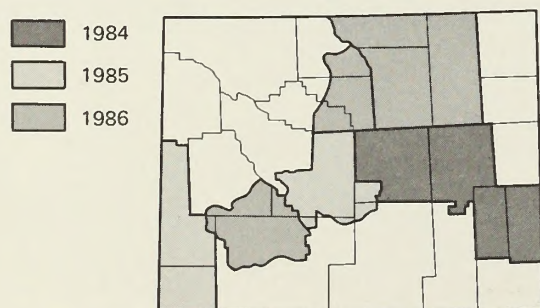
RMP's To Replace MFP's

New land use plans called Resource Management Plans (RMP's) are being established by BLM for the allocation of resources on the public lands. The Resource Management Plans are replacing the Bureau's Management Framework Plans (MFP's). Each new land use plan will be developed over a four-year cycle.

The four-year cycle provides for early identification of planning issues, data gathering and plan development. The Resource Management Plans will also provide an environmental assessment on the proposals in the plans. The public is to be involved throughout the process.

The first areas in Wyoming to be affected by the development of Resource Management Plans are shown on the map on this page.

Schedule of RMP Implementation



Scoping Now a Part of Planning

Scoping, a method to broaden public involvement on environmental issues, has been initiated by BLM.

In the past, public involvement primarily began following the preparation of a draft environmental statement. Many people interested in taking an active part in the issues felt they had been ignored until decisions were already made.

Now, the public is part of the process from beginning to end. After the agency decides to prepare an environmental statement, it schedules a public meeting or "scoping" session. The session determines the scope of the issues to be addressed in the environmental statement.

Issues could range from areas under consideration for wilderness to the impact from any proposals to mine coal in a certain area.

The changes were made by the Council on Environmental Quality, which is also requiring environmental statements to be shorter and easier to understand.

Grazing Advisory Boards Are Back Again

Grazing advisory boards were created in all four Wyoming districts in 1978 . . . again.

The development of the advisory boards was authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

For three of the districts, these grazing boards were not new. Grazing district advisory boards were established under the Taylor Grazing Act and continued until 1974 when they were abolished by the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Only the Casper District did not have such a board since it was not an organized grazing district under the Taylor Grazing Act.

In fact, there had also been grazing advisory boards in Pinedale and Lander which had been

originally established as grazing districts, but they were included in the Rock Springs and Rawlins districts, respectively, in the BLM reorganization of 1974.

The new boards each have seven members who serve for two years and may be elected to additional terms without limit. Board members are elected by persons holding grazing leases or permits for grazing of livestock on the public lands within their respective districts.

The grazing advisory boards were created to offer advice and make recommendations in the development of allotment management plans and the utilization of range betterment funds.



BLM Goes For SVIM

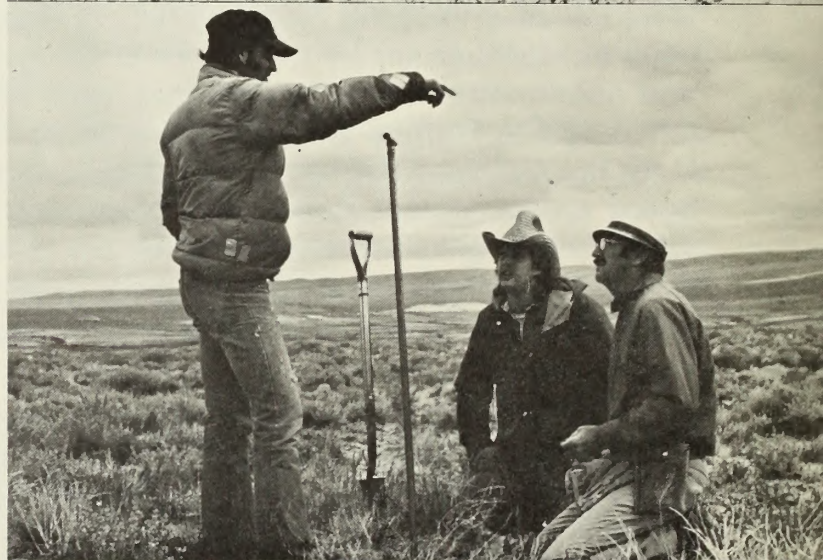
SVIM is not something BLM employees do on a hot summer's day to cool off. If anything, it is a hot and dusty job.

Soil Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) is one of BLM's major efforts to meet the increased requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, wilderness review, range and energy environmental statements and intensive resource planning.

Teams of qualified personnel go into the field to map, characterize and sample the various types of soil and vegetative resources.

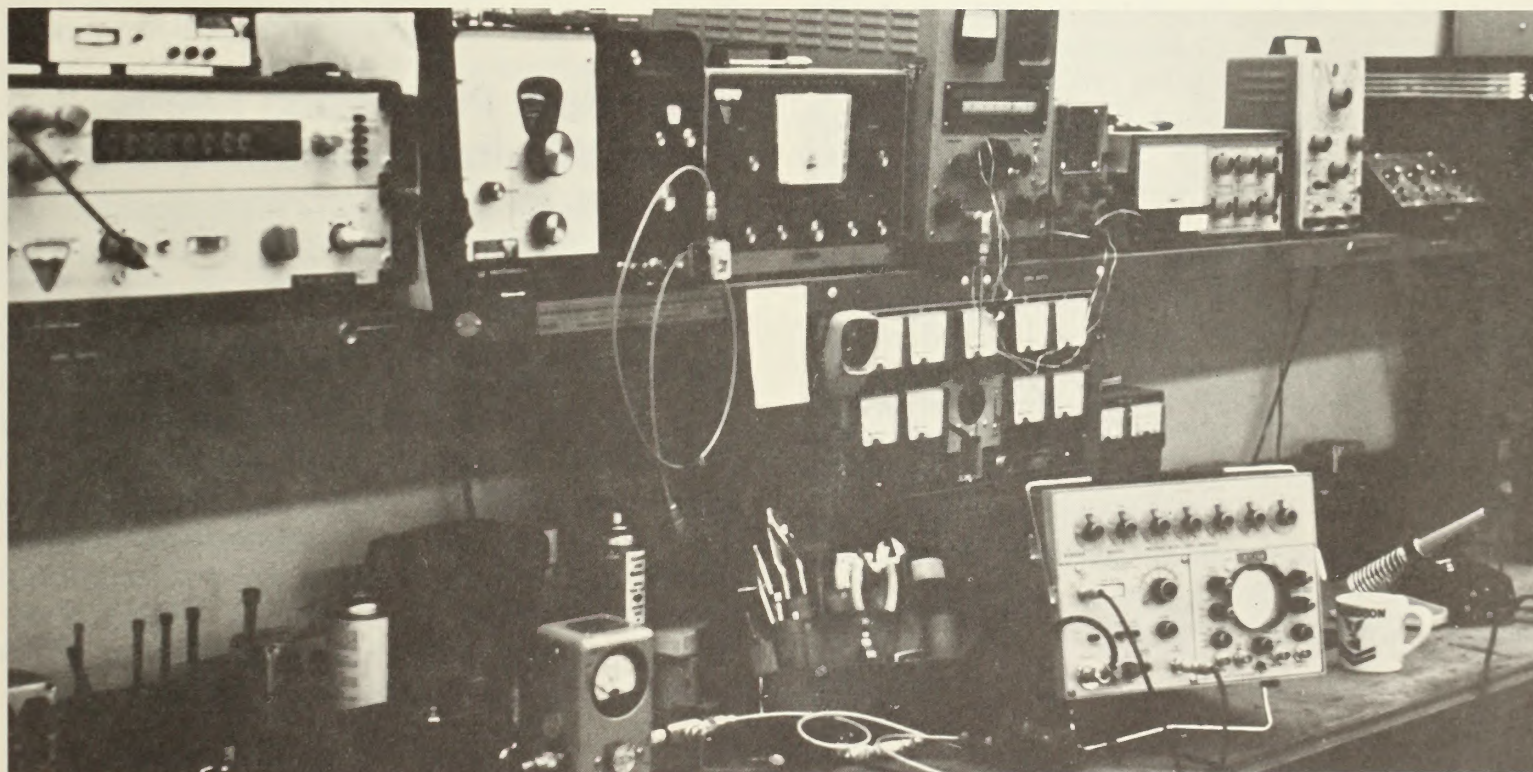
During 1978, 430,000 acres of the Grass Creek planning unit near Worland were completed. All of the public lands in Wyoming are projected to be inventoried within ten years.

The documented information and maps provide data for making management decisions concerning allocations of vegetation for current and projected uses. This might include determining available forage for livestock, wildlife and wild horses, recreation development and water management.



Change . . . in Technology

Changes in technology affect several BLM programs, including the simultaneous oil and gas leasing program, word processing, telecommunications, fire, the range program and mapping.



Computer Takes Over Oil & Gas Drawings

Interest in the BLM's simultaneous oil and gas leasing program hit an all-time high in 1978, with applications reaching a monthly average of 184,000. In all, more than two million applications were filed for the 2,665 parcels of land offered for lease last year. In October, Wyoming reached a monthly high of 200,250 applications.

Just six years ago there was an average of 17,500 applications each month. This increase prompted BLM in Wyoming to develop a new automated system to process the filing cards. The new system is a pilot project for a new approach to simultaneous drawings throughout the Bureau. Under the previous system, each card was handled a minimum of 18 times by BLM employees. This involved sorting, totaling, sequencing, microfilming, dating, checking, double-checking and finally drawing cards for each parcel.

Not all of this process can be automated. Cards and filing fees must be separated by hand and deposited. Later all cards are checked manually against the record of fees received.

But most data, such as parcel numbers and card identification numbers, as well as the actual drawing, are appropriate for automation.

All of the tedious sorting and selection is done on the computer. Computerized selection of winning entries is a tested and proven program used by governmental and private agencies to ensure a true random selection.

This automation is part of the Consumer Information System being developed for each BLM state office.

New Word Processing Keeps Pace With Information Explosion

Information in our modern technological society seems to be expanding at a geometric rate—more than doubling every ten years. Staying abreast of new and complex knowledge requires modern ways of handling all of this.

The Bureau of Land Management is no exception.

Activities are expanding, especially in relation to mineral and energy development; environmental statements (EIS) and other important documents must be prepared. These statements contain information needed to make decisions which may have far reaching effects.



Time saved in processing this information (accumulating, editing and revising), means more time for research, evaluation and decision making.

BLM's new word processing system is a faster, more economical and accurate way of typing material, editing and arranging it in the proper format and transmitting it to a printer for publication.

Special typewriters are used in the initial step in the word processing system. These typewriters have an electronic keyboard and use a magnetic card to store information. The "mag" cards are placed in a visual editing machine which has a small picture tube similar to a home television set. The operator views the typewritten material and makes changes or corrections on a keyboard as needed. Corrections and additions are made without retyping the rest of the document.

Corrected information from the visual editor goes to a more sophisticated storage and retrieval system. This system can store up to 20,000 pages of material, and is used to assemble and store all of the environmental statements as they are written. The next step is to transfer information in the unit's memory to a special nine-channel magnetic tape. The tape is sent to the Government Printing Office in Washington where it is converted to typeset copy which is ready for printing as a final document.

Under the previous system of using just the magnetic card typewriters, the review process for a typical environmental statement took about one year. Additional personnel and long hours were needed to complete projects on time. By expanding the word processing system, time can be cut to 10 weeks or less. All environmental statements are now handled without bringing in additional personnel.

The new word processing system saves personnel time and money, and provides faster distribution of information to the public.

BLM Expands Telecommunications Network

The BLM communications network, in keeping pace with the accelerated increase in personnel, has doubled its radio system in the last five years.

BLM is now converting from a single frequency system serving all districts to a system consisting of several networks. Each district will have two networks—an internal district network and the statewide network. In addition, there is



a separate fire network which can also switch to the statewide network.

A complete radio system is furnished on all range and forest fires. An internal system allows the fire boss to maintain communication with the fireline; an external system allows communication from the fire location to the district office and to their support aircraft.

The communications system is operated from the state radio office in Lander. Three full-time radio communications specialists maintain more than 50 fixed stations and 200 mobile and portable two-way radio units.

Approximately \$100,000 is spent each year on equipment alone. BLM in Wyoming operates its communications system at the lowest cost per capita of all BLM states.

BLM's radio communication system tries to provide two-way radio units to at least 70 percent of the employees working in the field. A 100 percent coverage of equipment is not necessary because many of the personnel work in groups, utilizing the same equipment.

Ingenuity Solves Water Problem

Range conservationists in one Wyoming BLM office have found a solution to the problem of an area which receives large winter blizzards, but is arid in the summer.

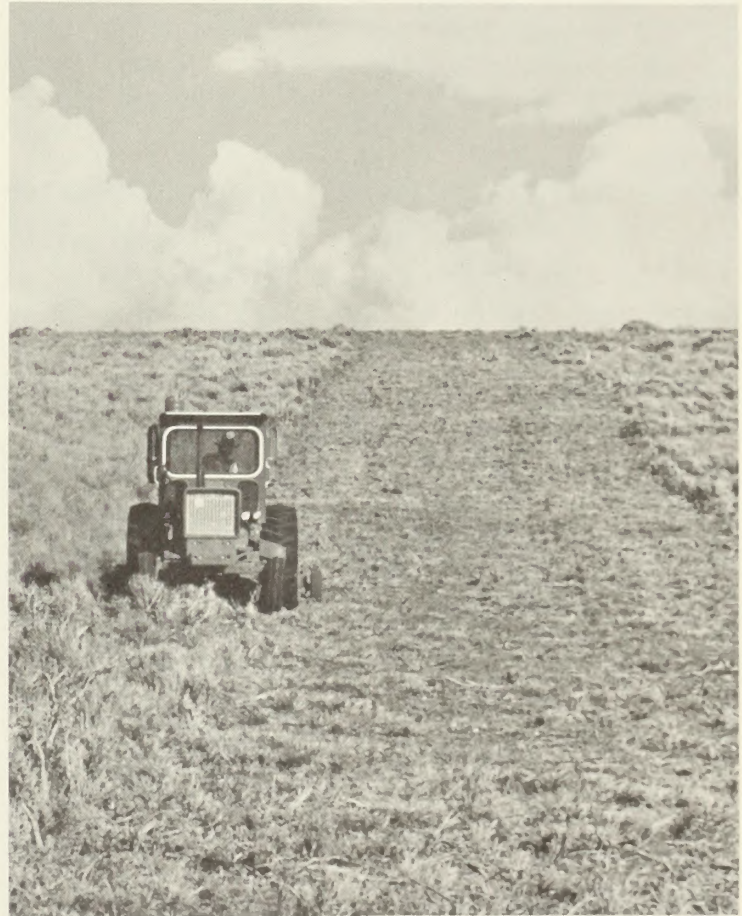
One such area near Kemmerer involved the development of a five pasture rest rotation system, where one pasture lacked the necessary water. No suitable reservoir sites could be found that had enough run-off to serve the needs of the pasture. Two wells had been drilled, but both were dry.

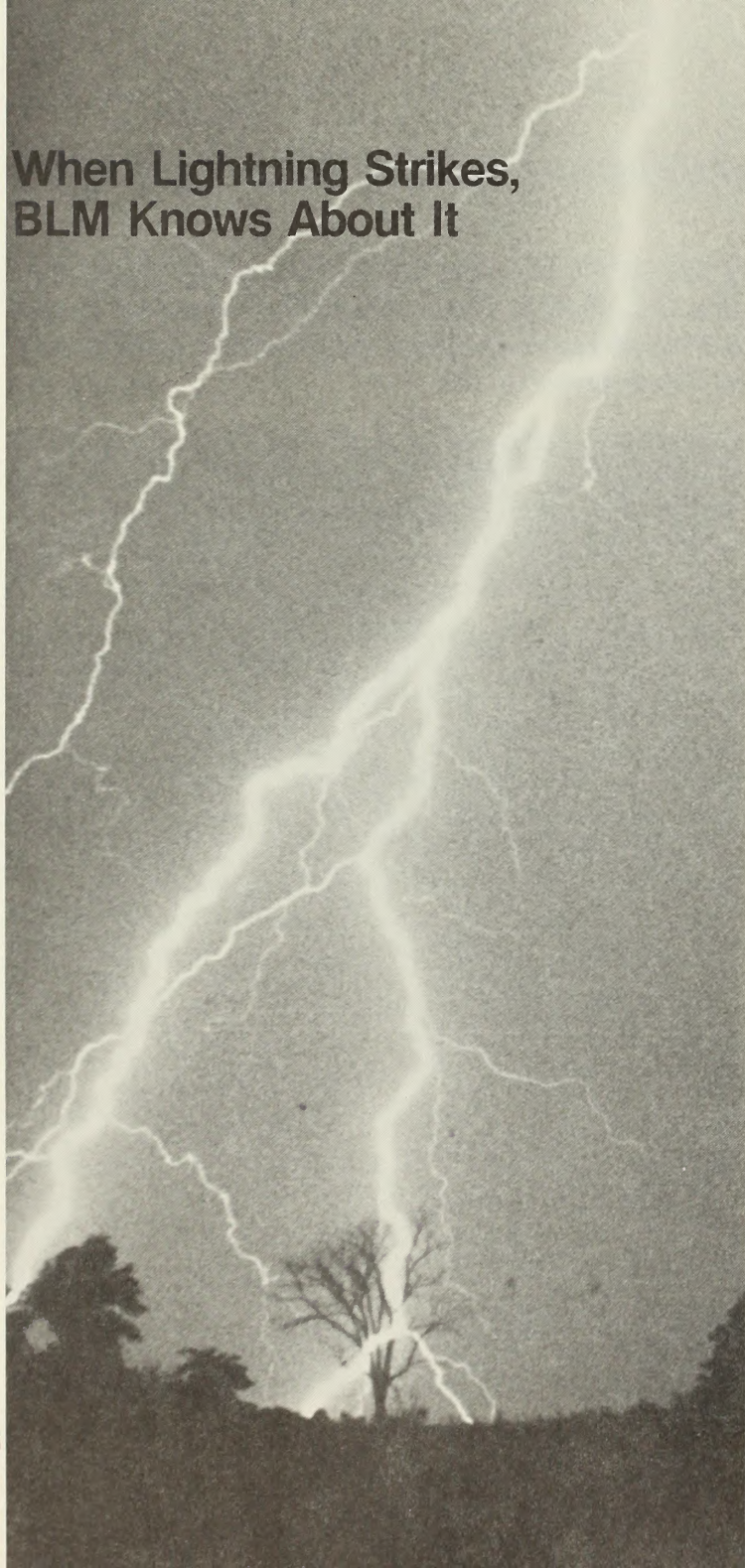
The problem wasn't a lack of snow, but insufficient snowpack in the right place to provide ample run-off for a reservoir.

One site appeared to be a natural catch, but adequate snow wasn't deposited there. Upwind from this area, big sagebrush was acting as a natural snow fence and the snow wasn't being blown into the drainage.

After it was decided where the snow should be deposited, local ranchers helped remove an area of sagebrush upwind from that area. As a result, snow is now blown to the drainage. Preliminary findings indicate snowdrifts have increased threefold, more than enough to supply 1.6 million gallons of run-off to the newly built reservoir.

Cooperation for the project was received from the U.S. Forest Service and from ranchers who removed the sagebrush so that snow could drift in the desired areas.





When Lightning Strikes, BLM Knows About It

A first for BLM-Wyoming in 1978 was the installation and operation of an automatic lightning detection device at the Rock Springs office.

This system is part of a network in the western states which began three years ago in Northern California, Eastern Oregon and Nevada.

The system consists of a radar-type antenna with teletype recorders hooked to the correlation center at Grand Junction, Colorado. The device records, in its geographical area of coverage, only cloud-to-ground lightning strikes. Another installation in Idaho Falls acts as a cross-reference center.

When lightning strikes within 250 miles, the general area of its impact is recorded in Idaho Falls, Rock Springs and Grand Junction. A computer in Grand Junction verifies its exact location. When the lightning strikes, the area is instantly cross-referenced, or vectored from all three installations. When it is verified in Grand Junction, a teletype machine informs Rock Springs of its exact location. The vector method can pinpoint the strike within one acre.

Lightning strikes in northeastern Wyoming can also be detected through another installation at Miles City, Montana, which will cross-reference any strikes in Wyoming with the facilities at Rock Springs and Grand Junction.

Getting It All Mapped Out

Much of BLM's mapping program is based on aerial photography. The Bureau has a program in which new pictures of high interest areas are taken every five to eight years. The last aerial photography in the state was completed between 1974 and 1976. This project involved 18,000 pictures with each photo covering 20 square miles.

These photos are all in infrared color, or what is referred to as false color photography. For instance, vegetation comes out red on the photos. These photos are very helpful for soils and vegetation inventories. With photo-interpretation and field verification, vegetative types can be defined, moist areas can be discerned and geologic aspects can be observed. For example, scoria (burnt shale), which can indicate nearby coal, appears as a yellow color. The scale is two inches to the mile on the original photo. In the future, BLM, with the help of other agencies, plans to obtain natural color aerial photography for most of Wyoming.

A new science, computer graphics, presently holds the key to a new realm of information about our resources. The artful science is accomplished through input of resource data which are coordinated and plotted on electronic maps. These maps can put information in an entirely new perspective for the user.

In the near future, when the BLM Automatic Data Processing System has full graphics capability, resource data will be fed directly into the computer. An office may want a map showing the soils suitable for roads in a particular area. The computer will create a map showing the best road location on a TV screen, referred to as the cathode ray tube (CRT), and a computer will actually draw the map.

Soils and vegetative inventories can be stored and used by this method. Soil and vegetative types can be recalled for specific geographic areas within the state at the touch of a keyboard.

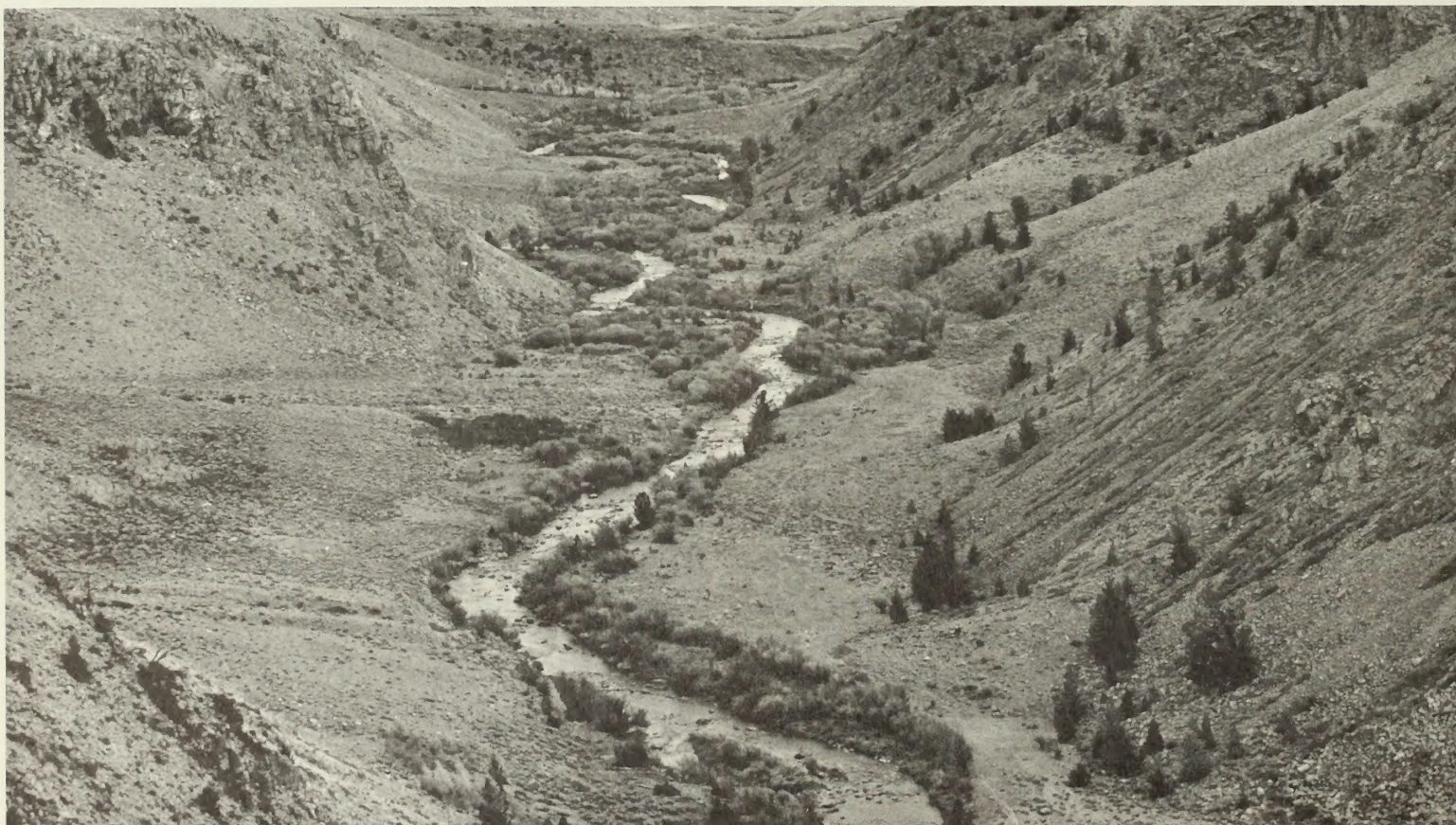
The BLM, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey and the State of Wyoming, is also planning to produce a photo-map product covering the whole state, called an Orthophotoquad. An Orthophotoquad is an aerial photograph that has all its distortions removed so that direct measurements can be accurately made on it . . . thus, the photo is actually a map.

Right now, 46 percent of the state is available on the Orthophotoquad with the remaining 54 percent under production. Each map covers approximately 55 square miles, with 1,824 maps required to cover Wyoming. Maps of the entire state will be available by 1981.

Change . . . in Programs

BLM's programs are constantly changing to assure the best possible management of the public lands and resources. Some of these program changes are described in this chapter, which has been divided into four sections:

Changes in programs for resources, for the protection of the resources, for support programs and in the receipts from various programs managed by BLM.



Resources

Big Bladderpod! Where Have You Been?

A plant listed as “probably extinct” just two years ago was rediscovered during a BLM survey in 1977 and is expected to be the first plant in Wyoming to be fully protected by the Endangered Species Act.

The plant is a member of the mustard family and is called the largefruited bladderpod (*Lesquerella macrocarpa*). The plant has four petals which resemble a cross. It was originally discovered by Aven Nelson, University of Wyoming botany professor, on June 10, 1900, near Steamboat Mountain in Sweetwater County.

Two eastern botanists, Merrill and Wilcox, collected the plant on June 21, 1901, 45 miles north of Point of Rocks. There had been no more sightings of the plant until 1977.

There are now about 200 plants known to exist in Wyoming.

Ultimately, 14 additional species from Wyoming are expected to be given protection under the Endangered Species Act. Most of these plants are found on limestone outcrops or in other dry habitats.

Half of these plants are found on limestone outcrops in habitats with extreme moisture and temperature variations.

BLM’s policy is to protect all plant species that are sensitive or have possibilities to be designated as threatened or endangered until a listing process is complete. This means that BLM will ensure that any proposed action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species or result in the destruction or modification of its critical habitat.

Work is Mushrooming at Bentonite Laboratory

Business at Worland's bentonite lab has grown at such a fast pace that the Bureau authorized an addition to the building in 1978.

The lab was constructed in 1974 to meet the need for testing of bentonite samples for validity determinations of mining claims within the state. Shortly afterward, this job was expanded to include all western states.

Since its inception, the bentonite testing program has been steadily growing. In 1978, a total

of 1,480 samples were tested from Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona and California. This was more than double the samples tested in 1977.

In 1977 the lab began conducting microscopic fecal analyses as an aid to determining dietary requirements of big game and livestock. This information supports the development of environmental statements on livestock grazing.

Other testing programs at the lab involve water quality and soils.

Goldeneye Recreation Plan Protects Fishing Opportunities

One of the most popular fishing holes in Wyoming is Goldeneye—a 500 acre reservoir northwest of Casper which sometimes receives as many as 300 visits per day on weekends.

Most of the land (460 acres) in the Goldeneye Wildlife and Recreation Area is public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Another 120 acres of state land is under lease to Burlington Northern, Incorporated and 75 acres of private lands are under public use easements.

BLM, as administrator of the public lands at Goldeneye, provides public access and facilities and manages recreational use and wildlife

habitat. During 1978, BLM completed a recreation management plan for the Goldeneye area.

The plan was developed to provide guidance for future recreation development as well as for other resource programs including lands, minerals, range and wildlife.

In general, Goldeneye will be managed primarily to protect and enhance the quality of trout habitat and public fishing opportunities.

A brochure summarizing the Recreation Management Plan is available from BLM's Casper District office.



Management Plan Protects Paint Rock Canyon

Paint Rock Canyon—a scenic 4,000 acre canyon located on the western slope of the Big Horn Mountains—is known for its fishing and other recreational opportunities.

Lands in the canyon are public—managed by the Bureau of Land Management. However, there are private lands located in the canyon near Laddie Creek and at the canyon's mouth.

In an effort to protect the resources in the canyon and to prevent impacts to the adjacent private lands, BLM developed a management plan for the Paint Rock Canyon area in 1978.

The plan calls for improving an existing trail route into the canyon on public lands in the Lone Tree Canyon vicinity to make it safer for horse and foot travel.

Several of the management decisions affect recreation users. One will restrict motor vehicle use, including motorcycles and snowmobiles, in the canyon and on BLM lands in Paint Rock Basin. This will protect the landscape and archeological resources and will reduce wildlife harassment.

Camping will be restricted in the canyon during certain times in the fall and summer to allow cattle movement through the canyon.

Public Involvement Essential In Wilderness Review

Public involvement is the key to BLM's wilderness review program in Wyoming.

Beginning with the draft wilderness review procedures issued in the spring of 1978, there have been meetings, news releases, letters and special publications developed to keep the public informed of BLM's progress in wilderness review.

The first phase of the process involved the inventory of the 17.8 million acres of public land in Wyoming. Roadless tracts of more than 5,000 acres, as well as islands having wilderness characteristics and smaller tracts meeting certain criteria were reviewed to determine:

1. Lands that clearly and obviously do not meet the criteria for identification as wilderness study areas, or
2. Areas that may possibly meet the criteria and will require further inventory.

At the end of the initial inventory period, 86 areas in Wyoming were tentatively identified by BLM to receive further study. These areas contained 1,037,390 acres located throughout the state.

A final determination of which areas will receive further consideration is scheduled to be made during the summer of 1979. The initial recommendation amounted to only 5.8% of the public lands in Wyoming which would receive further analysis.

The entire inventory process is expected to be completed no later than September, 1980.

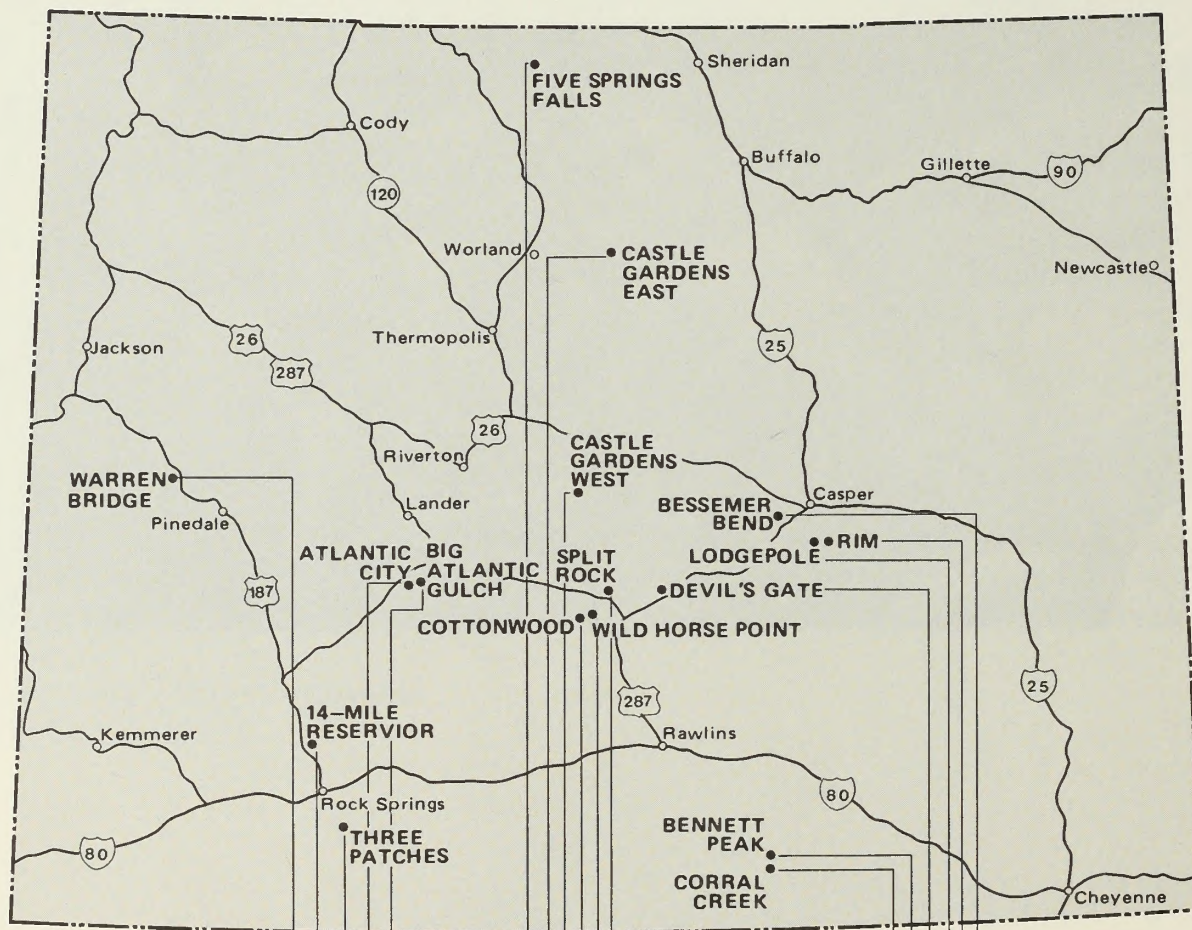


BLM Recreation Facilities in Wyoming

Legend

(14) Camping Units Available

-  Picnicking
-  Sanitary Facilities
-  Drinking Water
-  Canoeing
-  Hunting
-  Fishing
-  Geological
-  Historical



(23)      

(6)     

(12)    

(22)      

(10)      

   (6)

    (21)

   (8)

   (8)

   (8)

   (15)



     (14)

    (8)

BLM Recreation Facilities in Wyoming

Recreation facilities on public lands in Wyoming include 12 campgrounds, two picnic areas and three historical interpretive sites.

Name	Location	Season
Warren Bridge	Green River on Hwy 187	May-Oct
14-Mile Reservoir	14 miles north of Rock Springs on Hwy 187	All Year
Three Patches	18 miles southwest of Rock Springs on County road	May-Oct
Five Springs Falls	23 miles east of Lovell on Alt. Highway 14	June-Oct
Castle Gardens (East)	26 miles southeast of Worland on County road	All Year
Cottonwood	6 miles east of Jeffrey City, 8 miles south on County and BLM roads	July-Oct
Wild Horse Point	6 miles east of Jeffrey City, 15 miles south on County and BLM roads	July-Oct
Castle Gardens (West)	17 miles south of Moneta	June-Nov
Corral Creek	22 miles east of Riverside on State, County and BLM roads	June-Oct
Bennett Peak	23 miles east of Riverside on State, County and BLM roads	June-Oct
Rim	17 miles south of Casper on County and BLM roads in Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area	July-Oct
Atlantic City	South Pass Historic Mining Area	May-Oct
Big Atlantic Gulch	South Pass Historic Mining Area	May-Oct
Split Rock	65 miles north of Rawlins on Hwy 287 toward Lander	May-Nov
Devil's Gate	70 miles north of Rawlins on Hwy 220	May-Nov
Bessemer Bend	12 miles southwest of Casper on Hwy 220	May-Nov
Lodgepole	17 miles south of Casper on County and BLM roads in Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area	July-Oct

BLM Provides Land For Telescope

One of the world's largest infra-red telescopes is now operating on land granted to the University of Wyoming by the BLM.

A new observatory was built 25 miles southwest of Laramie on Jelm Mountain. The \$1.6 million facility is on .75 acres of land on the mountain top. The U.S. Forest Service formerly used the land as a communications site.

A temporary lease was issued to the University by BLM in June, 1976. A purchase application was filed in 1978 and the University received the deed (patent) in March of 1979.

This area was chosen as one of the best locations in the nation because it is free from atmospheric water vapor which distorts infra-red rays before they reach the ground.

BLM sold the land to the University for \$50. The Patent was issued under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act which authorizes lease or sale of public lands to local governments.

Other BLM leases to local governments in Wyoming in 1978 involved lands near Saratoga, Riverton and Shoshoni for sanitary landfills and Ten Sleep for stockpiling gravel for use on town streets and for the construction of an equipment storage building.

Range Management Plan Published for Sandy Area

A range management program which combines aspects of several different alternatives discussed in the environmental impact statement was adopted for the Sandy area of southwest Wyoming during 1978.

The Sandy area was the first area in Wyoming to be covered by an environmental statement on livestock grazing developed as a result of the agreement with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Some of the key features of the Sandy Range management program include:

- Fences and other improvements will not be constructed if they endanger wildlife or diminish their habitat.

- Open space values of the area will be maintained.

- Extensive studies will be undertaken to monitor changes in the area's environment as a result of the program.

- Domestic livestock grazing will continue at a reduced but economically feasible level.

- Established grazing capacity of the area will not be exceeded.

- Prior to determining the allowable use levels for domestic livestock, adequate forage will be reserved for wildlife and wild horses.

- Grazing use will be keyed to plant growth requirements.

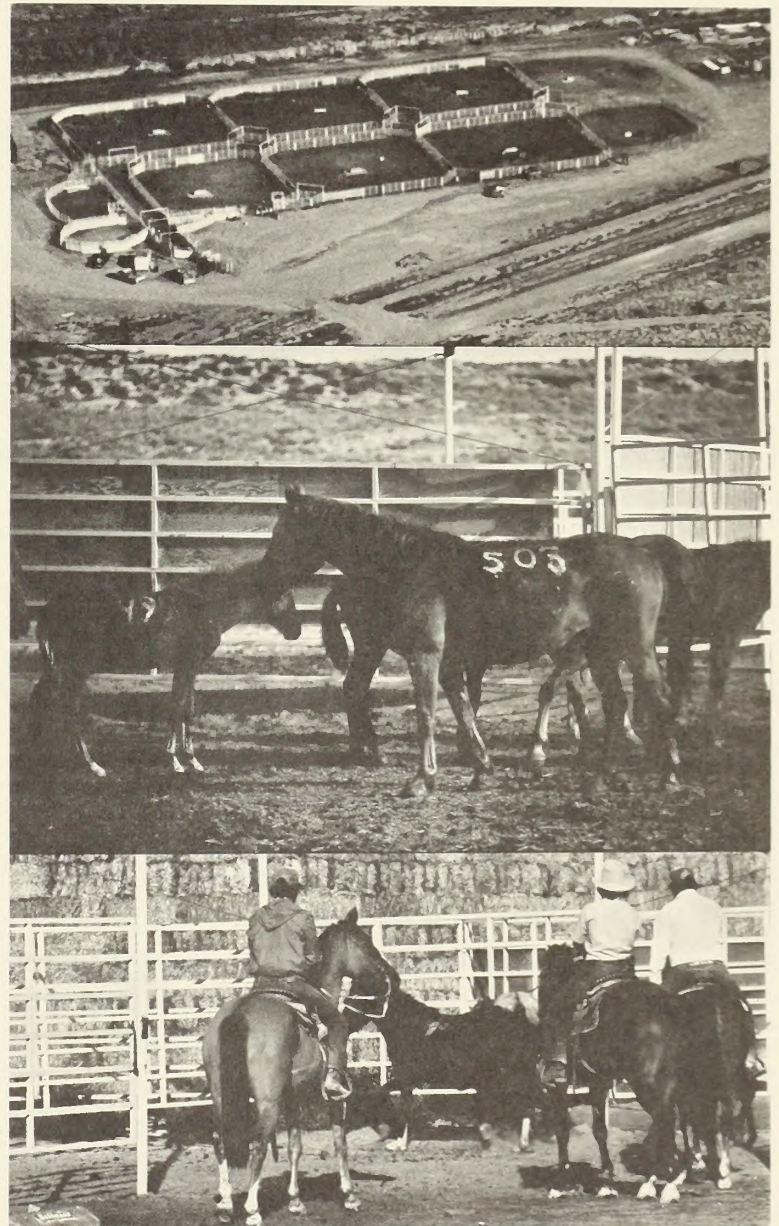
Wild Horses Find Homes

One little boy in a small western Wyoming town received a nine-month old albino stallion for Christmas last year. The horse was adopted by his family through the Bureau of Land Management's "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

More than 1,400 horses were adopted by individuals through the Rock Springs wild horse holding facility. These wild horses, a symbol of the early West, are finding homes throughout the United States.

BLM has responsibility for the more than 63,000 wild horses and burros living on the public lands in the western states. In Wyoming, there are more than 11,000 wild horses roaming its public lands.

BLM manages the range on which the majority of these animals graze. Wild horses share range forage with many species of wildlife, as well as with sheep and cattle. They have no natural enemies and can increase their herd size as much as 20 percent each year.

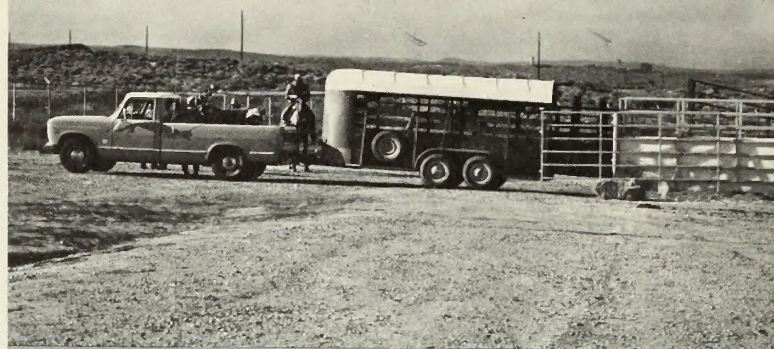


Overuse of vegetation has become a problem in some areas and BLM is taking steps to control the number of animals grazing on the land. BLM is presently rounding up excess wild horses. That's where the BLM's Adopt-A-Horse program comes in.

BLM looks for applicants to adopt these wild horses who have enough knowledge about horses to care for the animals properly and who are financially and physically able to look after them. Guardians are also responsible for transporting horses from the holding facility to their new home. While the wild horses are placed in adopted homes, their title is retained by the federal government for one year.

At the end of that time, title to as many as four animals in a year may be transferred to qualified persons who have provided humane care and treatment for the animals.

Anyone wanting to adopt a wild horse must write to BLM's Denver Service Center (D-300A), Denver Federal Center, Building 50, Denver, Colorado 80225 for an application.



Protection of Resources

Agencies Cooperate on Animal Damage Control

New procedures for solving some of the damage problems caused by predatory animals are outlined in an agreement developed in 1978 between the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Under the agreement, animal damage control plans, which are necessary as a management tool, are jointly developed by the two agencies for each BLM district and are reviewed annually.

BLM, which administers the public lands, evaluates whether animal damage control is needed for the management of BLM resources.

Animal damage control activities will be directed at individual animals or local populations, not the species as a whole. Strict measures will be taken to protect public health and safety, domestic animals, endangered or threatened wildlife and non-target species.

Chemical toxicants, including pesticides for rodent control and sodium cyanide for predator control, will be authorized only when the control work cannot be achieved by nonchemical methods.

In areas and situations requiring quick response not authorized in the animal damage control plan, requests for control may be submitted to the Fish and Wildlife Service, which will notify BLM prior to carrying out any emergency control measures.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal agency authorized to conduct actual animal damage control activities on BLM administered lands. They will also provide overall program development and coordination with the State of Wyoming.

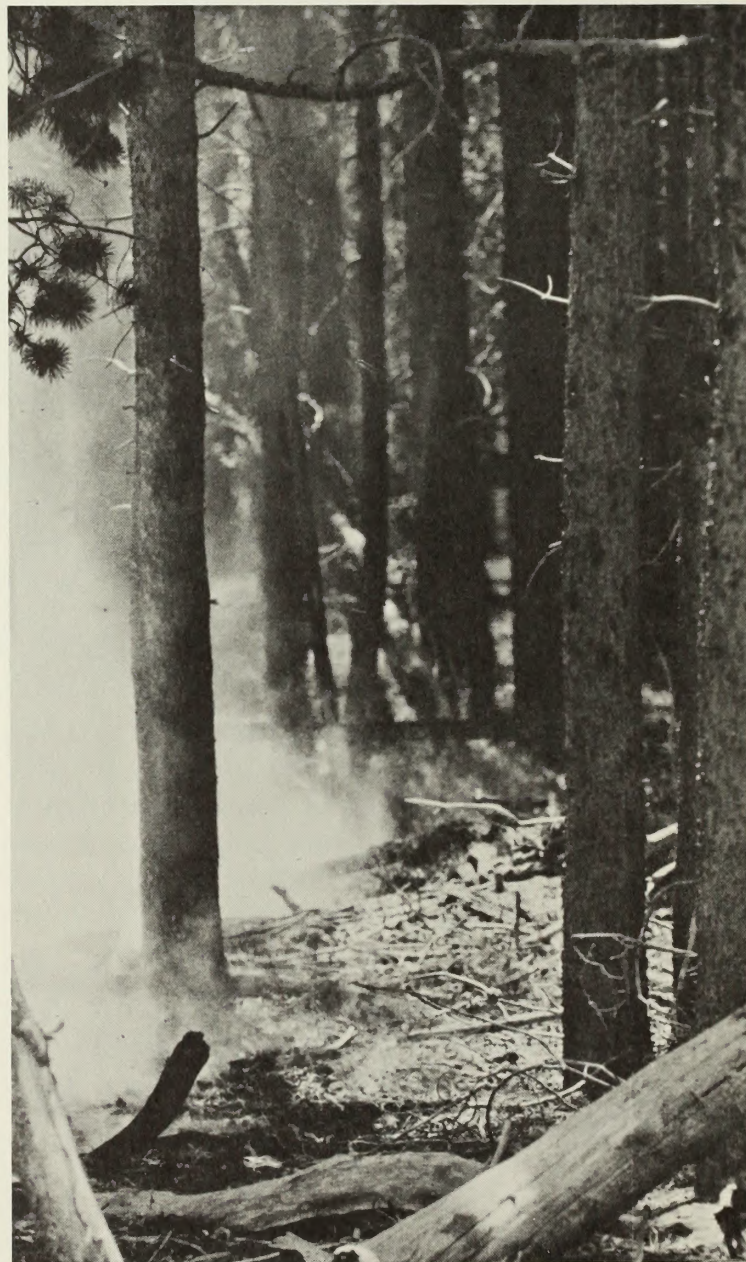
Fire Protection Services Increase; Costs Decrease

The Technical Services Division in the Wyoming State Office is the coordination center for a joint venture with the State of Wyoming and the U.S. Forest Service in fighting large forest fires. The operations center will be maintained in the fire control section of the State Office.

Selected employees in every BLM office throughout the state will be on fire call. When more firefighters are needed, they are furnished either by the Boise (Idaho) Interagency Fire Center, or from Colorado or the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

In 1978, fires on public lands in Wyoming decreased from a five year average of 98 fires to only 70.

The fires burned less than 1,500 acres compared to 1977 when four major fires burned more than 2,800 acres. The average fire size is over 50 acres, but in 1978 it was 21 acres. This decrease is attributed to a faster attack on fires through the use of helicopters.





Support

YCC Students Complete Environmental Projects

The appraised value of the work completed by students at the Casper District's Youth Conservation Corps training camp in 1978 was \$44,975. This work was done in 6,556 work/education hours.

The environmental work/education program is integrated with project work on BLM lands and with cooperative projects from other public agencies and private industry.

Projects included building and repairing fences, trail building and repair, hazard reduction in campgrounds, timber thinning and designing and constructing multiple-purpose recreation areas.

Direction for the 24 students was provided by the Casper School District. BLM, as the host agency, supplies the camp with the necessary facilities, projects, materials, administrative assistance and guest speakers.

Search Begins For Survey Markers

BLM survey teams began a search in 1978 for survey monuments set nearly 100 years ago in Campbell County.

The resurvey to identify and remonument corners that were originally erected in 1882 was needed to define the boundaries of the sub-surface mineral rights for possible development.

Surveys were completed on about half the land in Wyoming between 1890 and 1910. Many of the original wood and stone corner markers have been lost due to deterioration, erosion and other natural causes. Reestablishment of the old corners is made as exact as possible to ensure continuation of established land ownership.

If the surface land in these areas is privately owned, adjustments cannot be made. The acreages on the original survey are noted on the resurvey plat. However, cadastral survey teams have the authority to relot from the original surveys if the surface is not under private ownership and if the resurvey exceeds the original acreage by five percent.

In 1978, BLM in Wyoming operated five field surveying crews consisting of a party chief and three aids. Approximately 85% of field accomplishments supported energy-related activities

in areas described above where the surface was privately owned but the minerals are reserved to the government.

These crews surveyed 833 miles and established 1,533 monuments in 1978. There are approximately 196,000 miles of line and 400,000 monuments yet to be completed.

Appraisal Workload Up 400% in Four Years

BLM appraisal work in Wyoming has increased four times in the past four years due to the energy boom.

Full-time appraisers value BLM administered lands for sale and exchange as well as for leases, permits and right-of-way for surface uses.

They also appraise sand, gravel, building stone and other such salable minerals. In addition, easements to be acquired for access to public lands are appraised. There are approximately 600 valuations completed annually in Wyoming, another three or four in Kansas and Nebraska.



Aircraft Services Expand; Field Work More Efficient

An increase in aircraft services in 1978 has given BLM more flexibility in areas of resource inventory, oil and gas compliance and fire protection. This has enabled field inspections to occur more timely with reduced travel costs.

One of the additions was a five passenger twin-engine plane leased to expedite movement of BLM personnel within the state. The aircraft provides quick commuter service between BLM field offices and the state office. For example, it allows personnel to travel between Cheyenne and Worland in about one and a half hours instead of the six or seven hours involved in driving.

The plane, on the average, carries around three passengers and averages three or four trips a week.

In the fire protection area, BLM is switching from two small helicopters to a larger one, which will be based in Rock Springs.

A small helicopter was contracted to assist in the wild horse program, resulting in a cost of less than \$100 per horse in roundup and adoption procedures in 1978.

Two more helicopters have been leased from May 1 through October to assist in resource inventory work. They will be headquartered out of Rock Springs. Another helicopter, which will be used by both the Worland and Casper district, will assist in oil and gas compliance work. Oil and gas sites will be checked after they are used to ensure that the areas are cleaned up and revegetated.

Receipts

BLM Programs Bring In \$161 Million

BLM in Wyoming collected more than \$161 million in receipts during Fiscal Year 1978 through various resource programs.

Of this amount, nearly \$70 million was returned to the State. Most of the Wyoming receipts were from mineral leasing and permits. The balance was derived mainly from the sale of land, timber and other materials, as well as from grazing leases and permits. Receipts not allocated to the State went to the Federal Reclamation Fund or to the U.S. Treasury.

Receipts and other information concerning the public land in Kansas and Nebraska which is also administered by Wyoming are shown in Table 7 in the statistical tables.

Additional funds are authorized under Public Law 94-565 to compensate units of local government for revenues lost on certain tax exempt, federally-owned lands. As a result of this law, the 23 Wyoming counties received checks totaling more than \$7.3 million. Public lands administered by BLM accounted for \$4.1 million of this payment in lieu of taxes. The other \$3.2 million were for other federally-owned lands such as national forests.

In addition to providing these revenues to the state, BLM makes another significant contribution to Wyoming's economy. It spends most of its operating budget in the State—a total of \$13.4 million for Fiscal Year 1978. This includes wages and salaries, various construction and maintenance projects and in-state purchases of goods and services.

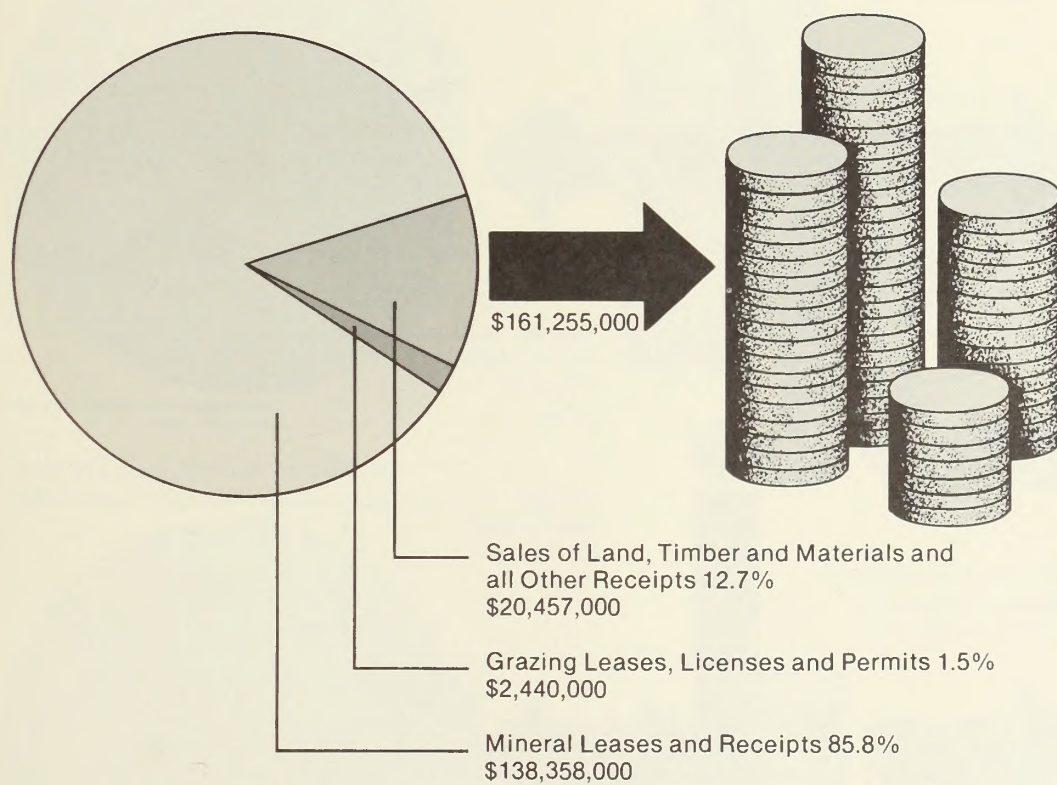
Trespassing Can Be Costly

The removal of sand and gravel from private lands in Wyoming was the issue in several trespass cases during the year.

Trespass pertains to the unauthorized removal of minerals owned by the federal government. Originally, when the lands were acquired under the Homestead Act of 1916, ownership of the mineral rights, including sand, gravel, scoria and stone, was reserved to the public with management by the federal government.

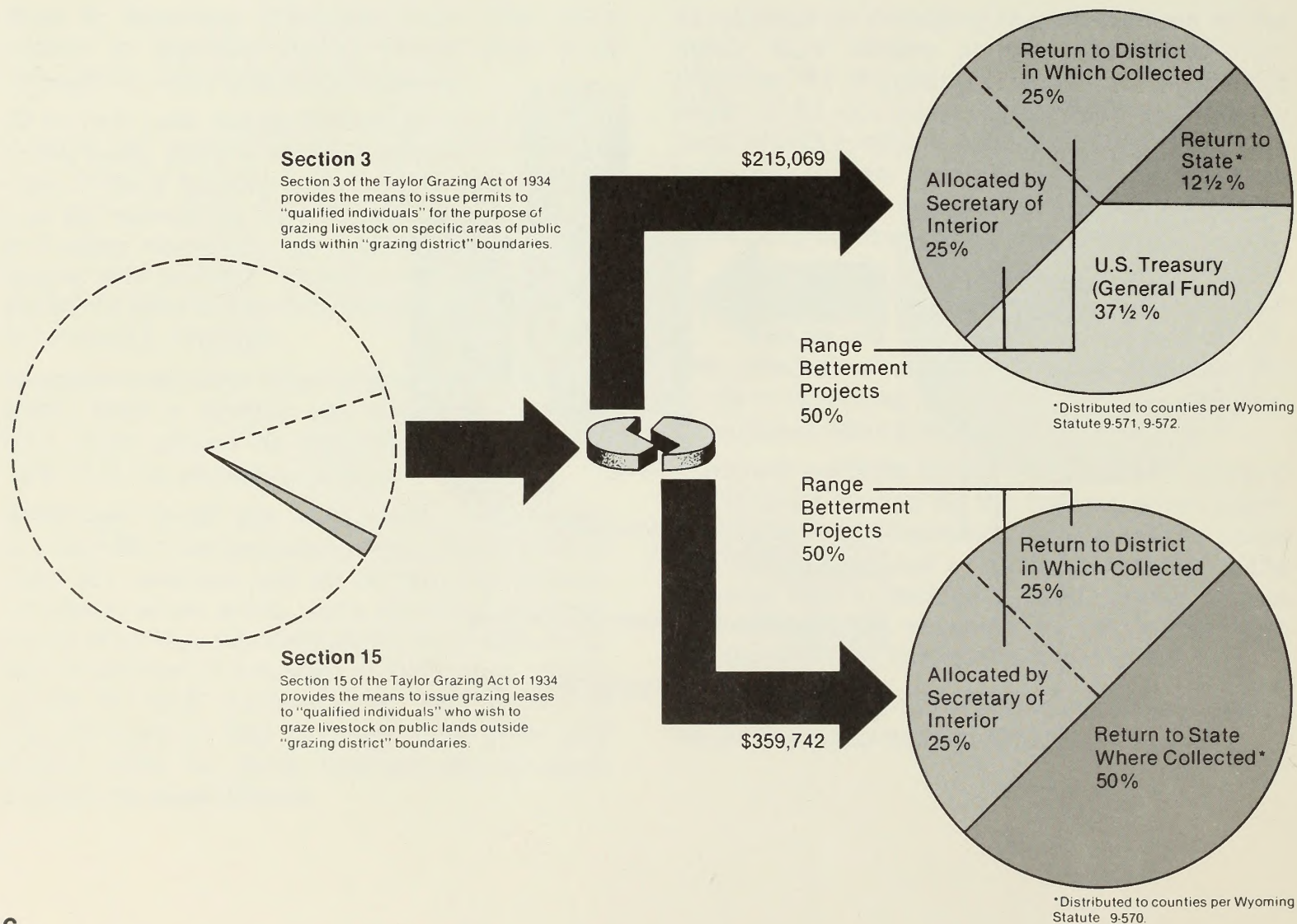
In one case, the collection for sand and gravel trespass was as high as \$25,000.

BLM Receipts by Source



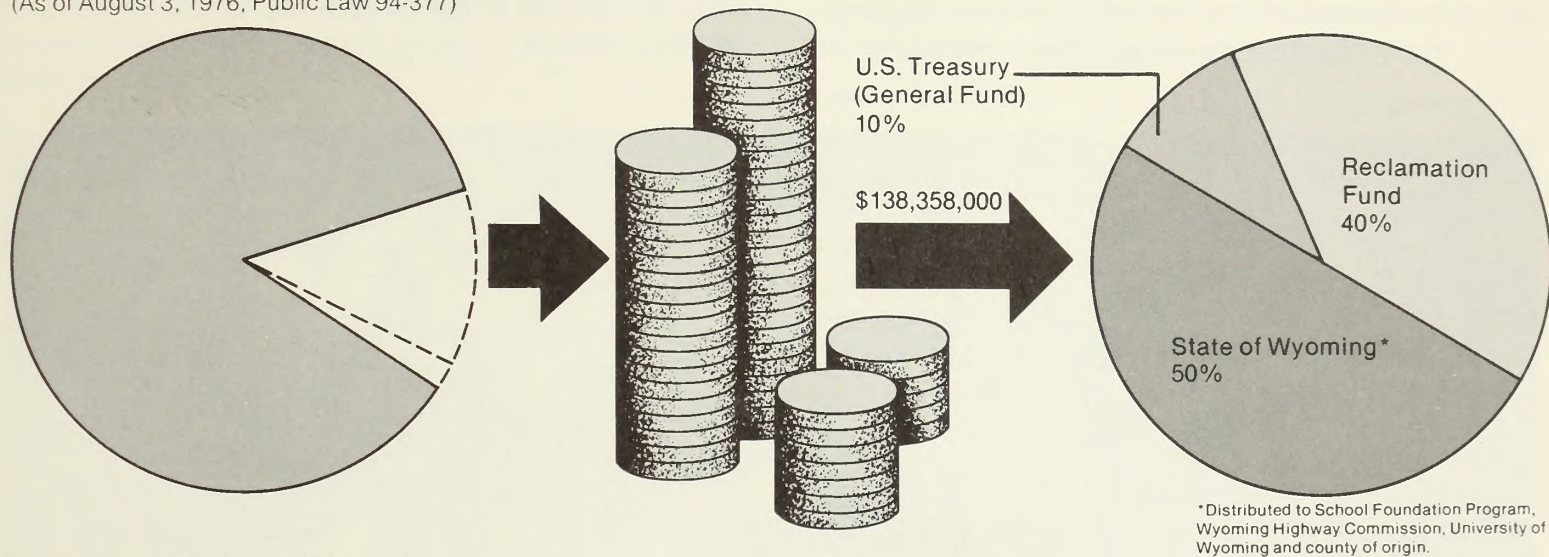
BLM Receipt Distribution and Allocation

Grazing Leases, Licenses and Permits



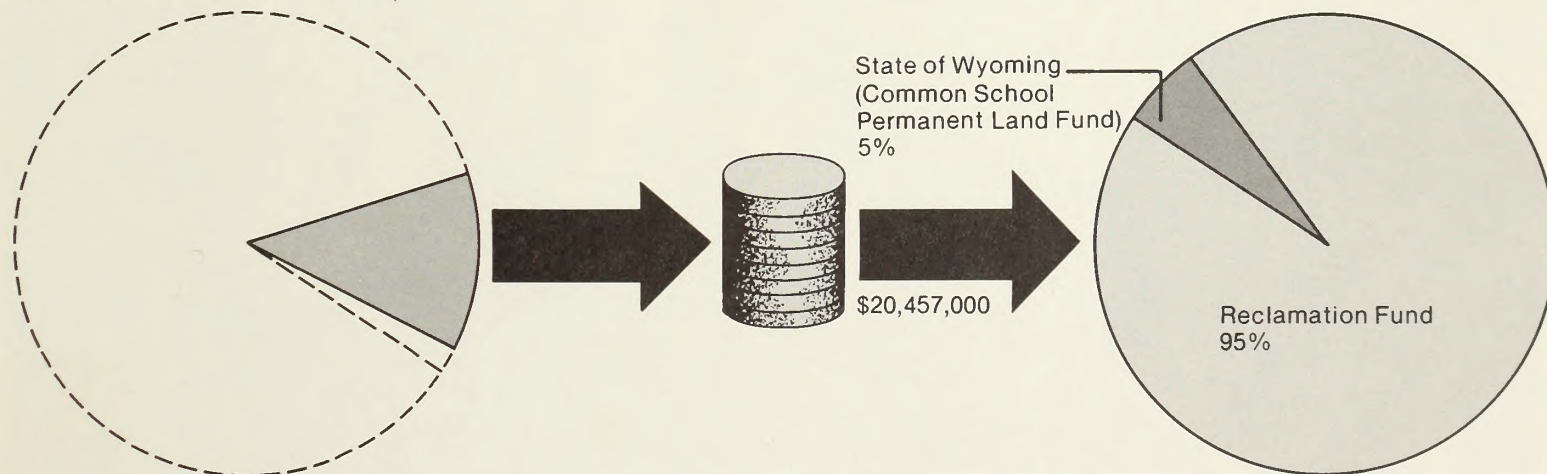
Mineral Leases and Permits

(As of August 3, 1976, Public Law 94-377)



Sale of Lands, Timber and Materials

(Materials Act of 1947, as amended)



Change . . . in Skills

Changes in programs, technology and policy and procedures of the Bureau of Land Management make it apparent that there must also be

changes in the skills required of BLM employees. Some of these new skills are described in this chapter.



New Technology Requires Special Skills

Just a few years ago, such positions as an information systems manager, data transcriber or photolithographer were unheard of in BLM field offices.

Recent legislation has established the need for new skills in BLM. To meet the requirement of these new programs, the Bureau must be dynamic in reorganizing and applying new technology.

Where possible, present positions have been modified to meet changing needs and workloads. But, for example, with the coming of automated data processing (ADP) special skills were needed. An information systems manager coordinates and monitors use of ADP equipment used in a variety of work areas. Data transcribers operate ADP equipment to prepare environmental statements and to process oil and gas simultaneous leases. Another specialized skill, photolithography, uses highly complex equipment to produce maps and publications.

In the range program, wild horse specialists and wranglers became necessary to handle the gathering, holding and distribution of wild horses under BLM's Adopt-A-Horse program.

What used to be merely a fire suppression position has become increasingly sophisticated to include such things as management, lightning

detection and controlled burns. An aviation/fire management specialist is also employed as part of the fire management program.

The majority of the Bureau's employees are resource specialists whose duties are directly related to the multiple use management of the land and its resources. The duties of wildlife biologists, hydrologists, foresters, range managers, archeologists, soil scientists, air quality specialists, land use planners, environmental specialists and other professionals ensure an interdisciplinary approach to land management.

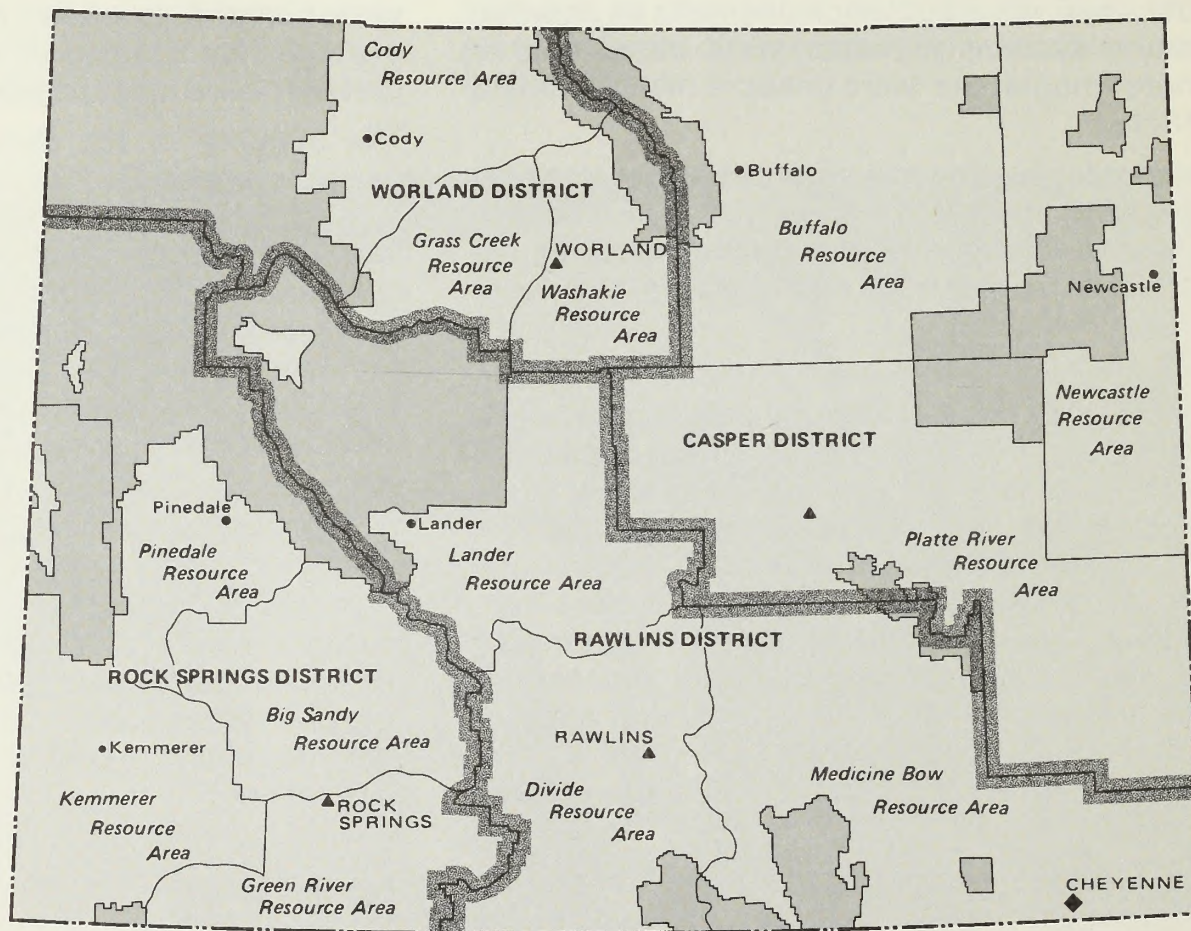
The second largest group includes technical employees such as engineers who provide expertise for construction and maintenance; cartographers who design and develop Bureau maps; and surface compliance specialists who oversee restoration of land disturbance by mineral development and other construction activities.

The balance of BLM personnel are in the administration, legal and management fields.

District and Resource Area Offices

Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Resource Area Boundary
-  Areas Excluded From Resource Areas
-  Wyoming State Office
-  District Office
-  Detached Resource Area Headquarters (all others based at district office)



Wyoming State Office

P.O. Box 1828
2515 Warren Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
(307) 778-2220
FTS 328-plus extension

State Director—**Daniel P. Baker** (Ext. 2326)
Associate State Director—**Delmar D. Vail** (Ext. 2383)

Office of Public Affairs
James L. MacNair, Chief
(Ext. 2111)

Division of Resources
Paul D. Leonard, Chief
(Ext. 2425)

Division of Technical Services
Nyles L. Humphrey, Chief
(Ext. 2455)

Division of Management Services
Boyd A. Cox, Chief
(Ext. 2354)

Division of Planning and
Environmental Coordination
Robert T. Browne, Chief
(Ext. 2358)

District Offices

Worland
John Kwiatkowski
P.O. Box 119
1700 Robertson Avenue
Worland, WY 82401
Phone ~~324~~³⁴⁷-6151
Grass Creek Resource Area
Joseph M. Wichman

Washakie Resource Area
Roger D. Inman

Cody Resource Area
Tom Enright
P.O. Box 528
1131-13th
Cody, WY 82414
Phone: 587-2216

Rawlins
Fred Wolf
P.O. Box 670
1300 3rd Street
Rawlins, WY 82301
Phone 324-7171
FTS 328-3011

Divide Resource Area
Ron Wenker
Medicine Bow Resource Area
Floyd E. Ewing

Lander Resource Area
Dale P. Brubaker
P.O. Box 589
Lander, WY 82520
Phone 332-4220

Casper
Robert W. Wilber
951 Union Boulevard
Casper, WY 82601
Phone 265-5550, ext. 5101
FTS 328-5101

Platte River Resource Area
Charles F. Wilkie

Buffalo Resource Area
Forest W. Littrell
P.O. Box 979
Buffalo, WY 82834
Phone 684-5586

Newcastle
Darrel J. Short
Highway 16 Bypass
Newcastle, WY 82701
Phone 746-4453

Rock Springs

P.O. Box 1869
Highway 187N
Rock Springs, WY 82901
Phone 382-5350

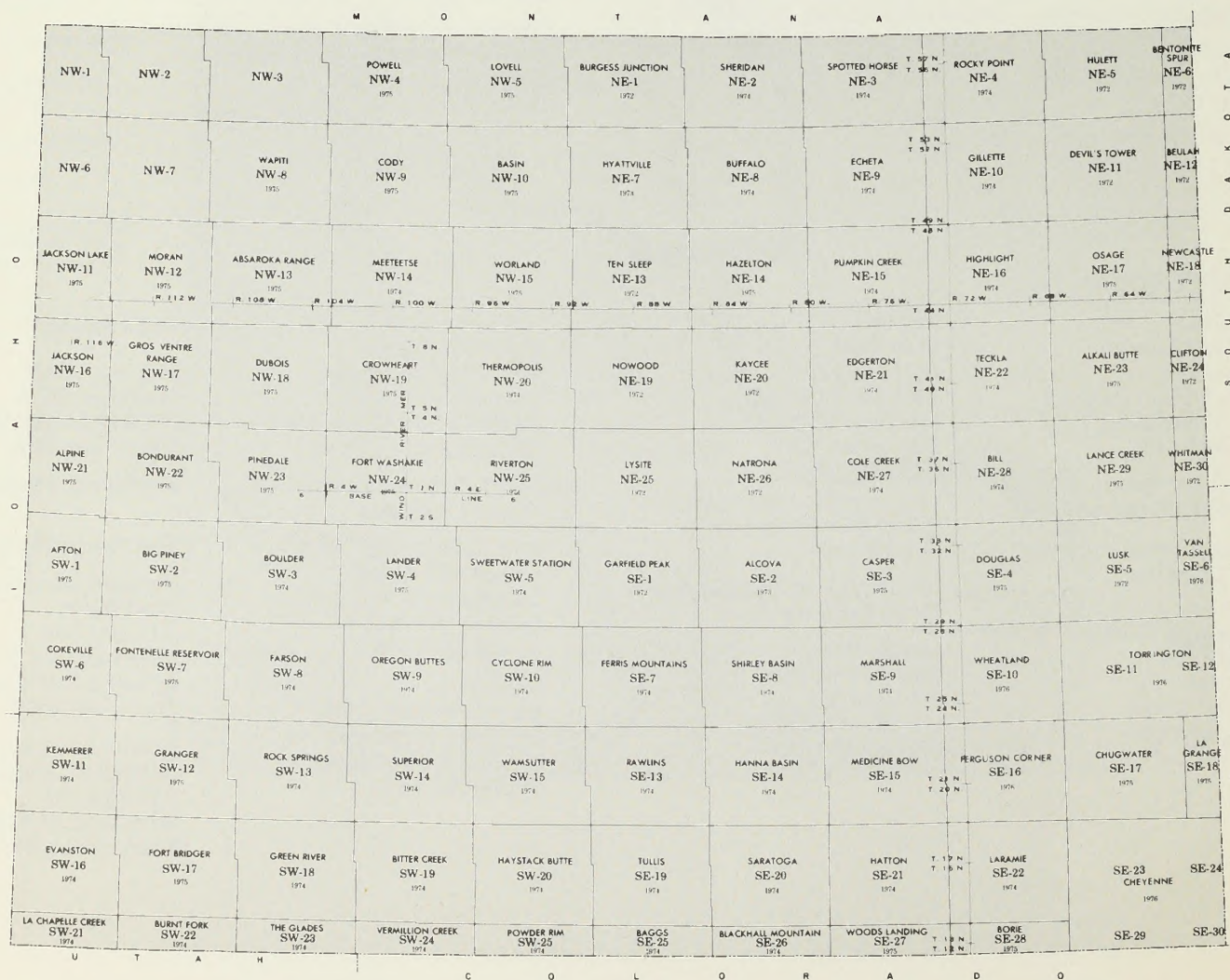
Big Sandy Resource Area

Salt Wells Resource Area
Pinedale Resource Area
Fred Wyatt
P.O. Box 768
Molyneux Building
Pinedale, WY 82941
Phone 367-4358

Kemmerer Resource Area
Kenneth E. Harrison
P.O. Box 632
Kemmerer, WY 83101
Phone 877-3555

Index to Color Quad Maps

These color quad maps show surface or surface and mineral ownership in Wyoming and are available at any BLM office.



Publications Available from Wyoming BLM

Wyoming Land Use Decisions

A summary of land use decisions for the Seven Lakes Area of the Rawlins District. (PB-109) 44 p.

Oil and Gas

Surface operation standards for oil and gas exploration and development. (PB-110) 68 p.

Summary Report—Sandy Area Range Management

A summary of guidelines for livestock grazing in the Sandy area of southwest Wyoming. (PB-105) 13 p.

Summary and Facts about BLM's Wilderness Program in Wyoming

A summary of the results of BLM's initial inventory of public lands for wilderness potential. (PO-107) 16 p.

Goldeneye Wildlife and Recreation Area

A summary of the recreation management plan for the Goldeneye area. (PF-107) 6 p.

These publications were produced during Fiscal Year 1978 by BLM in Wyoming in an effort to better acquaint all publics with BLM's role and policy affecting multiple use decisions as well as explanations of other BLM activities within the state.

If you would like to be on the mailing list to receive future BLM publications, please check the appropriate box on the form.

BLM in Wyoming
Box 1828
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Please send me the publications which I have checked:

- ☐ Wyoming Land Use Decisions—Seven Lakes (PB-109)
☐ Oil and Gas (PB-110)
☐ Summary Report—Sandy Range Management (PO-105)
☐ Summary and Facts About BLM's Wilderness Program (PO-107)
☐ Goldeneye Recreation Management Plan (PF-107)

☐ Please include my name on the mailing list for future publications.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

BLM IN WYOMING

a report to the public

1979

Wilson	D 482-719/82			
DSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)				

For pocket-size BLM fact book, cut here.



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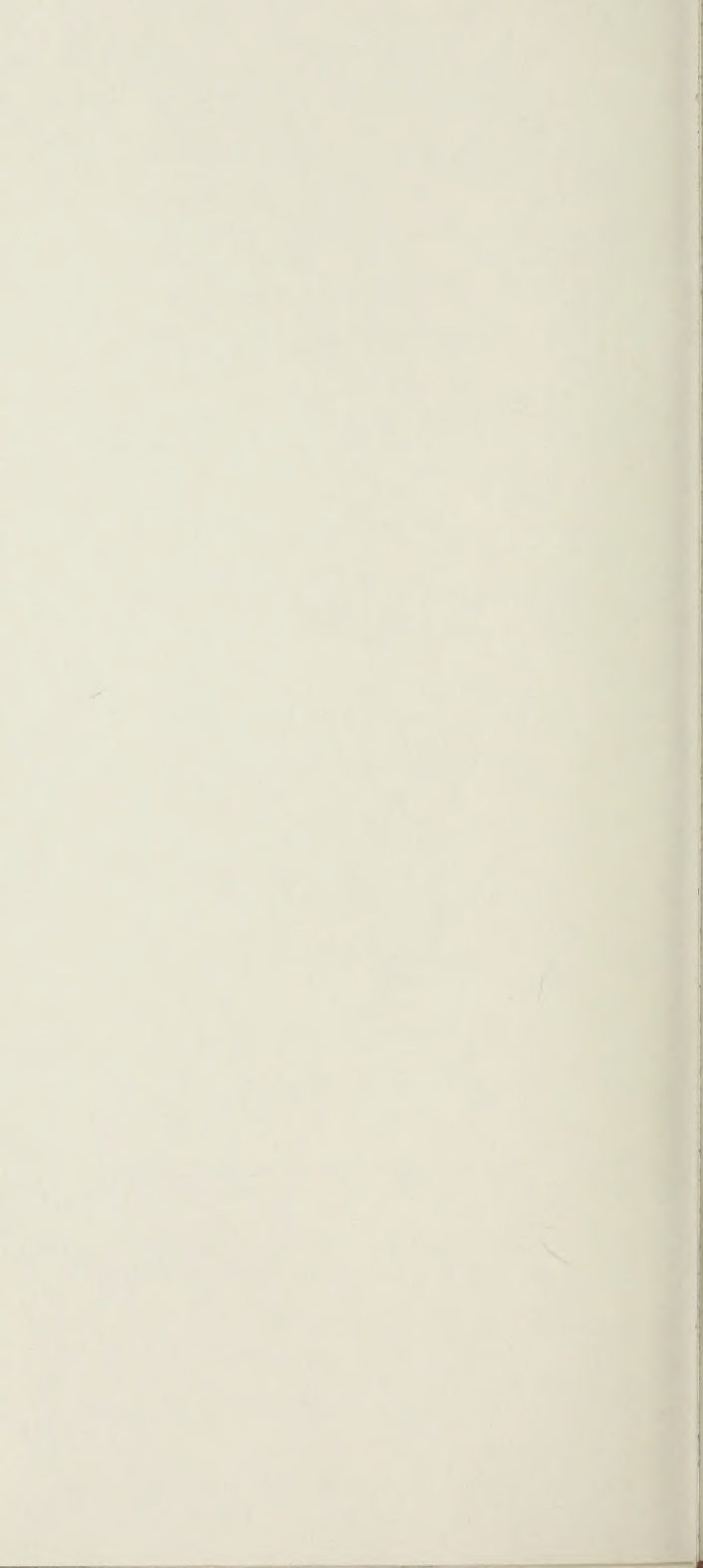


TABLE 1. Public Land Administered by Federal Agencies in Wyoming

Agency	Acreage	Percent of Federal Land in Wyoming	Percent of Total State Land*
Bureau of Land Management	17,793,173**	59	28
Forest Service	9,198,315	30	14
National Park Service	2,368,967	8	3
Bureau of Reclamation	973,898	3	1
Fish & Wildlife Service	40,495	1	—
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,000	—	—
Department of Defense	15,661	—	—
Other Federal Agencies	1,612	—	—
TOTAL	30,393,121		46***

*Area of Wyoming is 62,664,960 acres (including Yellowstone Park), of which 455,040 acres are inland water.

••This figure reflects the results of the land status inventory completed by BLM in 1977.

***Compare with percentage administered by federal government in other states: Alaska 96.4%, California 45%, Colorado 36%, Idaho 63.7%, Montana 29.6%, Nevada 86.5%, Oregon 52.3%, and Utah 66.2%.

			DSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)
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**TABLE 2. Lands Administered by BLM
in Wyoming (Acres)**

District Resource Area	Public Lands*	Total Geographic Area Within Administrative Boundaries
Worland	3,157,274	7,906,782
Cody	1,006,053	
Grasscreek	997,265	
Washakie	1,153,956	
Rawlins	6,218,908	18,596,210
Lander	2,197,526	
Divide	2,751,682	
Medicine Bow	1,269,700	
Rock Springs	5,804,853	14,597,872
Pinedale	924,699	
Kemmerer	1,633,130	
Green River	3,247,024	
Casper	2,612,138	20,890,552
Buffalo	829,350	
Platte River	1,418,297	
Newcastle	364,489	
TOTAL	17,793,173**	61,991,544

*Does not include approximately 500,000 acres of other federal land administered by BLM. Administration of minor BLM areas along state boundaries is exchanged with BLM offices in other states (and vice versa) for ease of accessibility.

**This figure reflects the results of the land status inventory completed by BLM in 1977.

TABLE 3. BLM Public Land Status Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes

County	Public Land Statistics (1)	Land Status Inventory (2)	Difference (3)	Non-Entitlement Acreage (4)	Entitlement Acreage (5)	BLM In-Lieu Payments** (6)
Albany	289,124	303,116	+ 13,992		303,116	\$201,974
Big Horn	1,191,541	1,134,427	- 57,114	22,011	1,112,416	242,274
Campbell	225,736	236,067	+ 10,331		236,067	20,000
Carbon	2,135,538	2,080,550	- 54,988	41,400	2,039,150	285,500
Converse	129,710	144,186	+ 14,476		144,186	57,875
Crook	92,474	153,312	+ 60,838		153,312	95,300
Fremont	2,017,426	2,095,160	+ 77,734	8,784	2,086,376	479,950
Goshute	24,797	26,737	+ 1,940		26,737	17,068
Hot Springs	483,068	514,949	+ 31,881		514,949	118,640
Johnson	497,200	512,051	+ 14,851		512,051	117,980
Laramie	18,010	10,364	- 7,646		10,364	5,890
Lincoln	981,999	1,015,989	+ 33,990		1,015,989	142,450
Natrona	1,384,407	1,454,036	+ 69,629		1,454,036	834,050
Niobrara	124,128	124,245	+ 117		124,245	72,510
Park	666,067	520,749	- 145,318	1,506	519,243	52,100
Platte	81,797	82,240	+ 443		82,240	55,325
Sheridan	49,972	50,730	+ 758		50,730	34,630
Sublette	1,228,594	1,265,493	+ 36,899	13,402	1,252,091	100,315
Sweetwater	4,377,431	4,514,791	+ 137,360	217,070	4,297,721	558,930
Teton	8,888	9,738	+ 850		9,738	1,020
Uinta	482,270	538,775	+ 56,505	9,480	529,295	317,860
Washake	919,114	929,037	+ 9,923		929,037	297,420
Weston	84,527	76,431	- 8,096		76,431	42,975
TOTAL	17,493,818	17,793,173	+ 299,355*	313,653	17,479,520	\$4,152,076

* Land Status Inventory + 299,355 acres over what has been reported in Public Land Statistics. Acquired lands included in this total.
 *** Authorized by Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-565). This does not reflect payments to counties for other public lands within their boundaries.

The following inventory details public lands currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The first column reflects the Wyoming public land acreage published by the Bureau in the annual Public Land Statistics 1976. The second column shows the new inventory acreages, followed by the difference between the two tabulations (Column 3). Column 4 identifies reconveyed lands which were administered by the State of Wyoming at the time of conveyance to the United States and are not entitled to lieu of taxes payment. Column 5 is the total acreage by county that is applicable to payments in lieu of taxes. This includes 1,080 acres in Campbell and 9,354 acres in Weston of acquired land. Column 6 shows the payment each county received for BLM lands within its boundaries.

OSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)

TABLE 4. Federal Mineral Reserves on Private Lands

County	Acres
Albany	571,265.50
Big Horn	110,017.71
Campbell	2,125,459.73
Carbon	475,765.23
Converse	1,216,057.15
Crook	371,239.01
Fremont	347,125.63
Goshen	209,754.08
Hot Springs	237,678.59
Johnson	1,167,557.51
Laramie	166,974.50
Lincoln	115,737.84
Natrona	1,275,191.04
Niobrara	622,237.49
Park	340,751.93
Platte	319,206.54
Sheridan	641,520.13
Sublette	386,247.79
Sweetwater	74,416.43
Teton	40,850.40
Uinta	100,703.68
Washakie	209,136.85
Weston	505,808.26
TOTAL	11,630,703.02

TABLE 5. Wyoming BLM Receipts by Source (\$000's)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases & Permits	Sales of Land	Sales of Timber & Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, & Permits	Other*	Grand Total
1978	\$138,358	\$ 36	\$ 66	\$2,440	\$20,355	\$161,255
1977	117,943	111	21	2,598	17,853	138,538
1976**	25,710	0	188	163	4,143	30,204
1975	100,726	57	108	2,346	11,618	114,855
1974	89,501	132	25	1,728	11,529	102,915
1973	72,387	492	22	1,513	6,219	80,633
1972	48,701	156	24	1,310	3,184	53,375
1971	53,067	59	24	1,178	2,271	56,599
1970	58,062	333	14	1,090	1,934	61,433
1969	51,041	153	77	833	2,407	54,511
1968	47,226	134	26	799	2,418	50,603
1967	42,441	77	15	663	1,529	44,725
1966	19,671	79	18	662	1,075	42,315
	39,573	75	22	656	1,565	41,891

*Includes fees and commissions, rights-of-way, rent of land and other sources.

*••TO was the transition quarter between the end of Fiscal Year 1976 (June 30, 1976) and the beginning of Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

[illegible]

TABLE 6. Allocation of BLM Receipts to State of Wyoming (\$)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sale of Land and Timber	Grazing Leases, Licenses and Permits			Grand Total
			Sec. 3	Sec. 15		
1978	\$64,179,000	\$57,495	\$215,069	\$359,742		\$69,811,306
1977	58,971,000	32,835	293,648	381,339		59,679,000
TQ76*	11,661,414	7,514	6,555	29,887		11,705,371
1976	37,772,407	6,573	109,272	303,834		38,192,086
1975	33,562,830	7,308	85,586	277,168		33,882,892
1974	27,059,772	20,580	92,149	195,670		27,368,171
1973	18,262,995	7,193	78,189	164,546		18,512,923
1972	19,821,760	3,313	70,655	147,493		20,043,221
1971	21,721,413	13,473	68,932	117,927		21,921,745
1970	19,083,641	9,180	49,468	103,468		19,245,757
1969	17,660,165	6,381	53,235	78,030		17,797,811
1968	15,859,640	3,714	41,806	77,844		15,983,004
1967	15,095,536	3,891	40,603	82,826		15,222,856
1966	14,790,649	3,884	41,255	76,227		14,912,015
1965	15,118,846	4,485	39,113	76,863		15,238,307

*TQ was the transition quarter between the end of Fiscal Year 1976 (June 30, 1976) and the beginning of Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976)

TABLE 7. Selected Statistics for Kansas and Nebraska (FY)

Type of Statistic	Kansas 78	Nebraska 78
Public Land (Acres)		
Receipts (in dollars)	730	8 687
Mineral Leases and Permits		
Sale of Land, Timber and Materials	\$ 1,393,094	\$ 76,858
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	—	—
Fees and Commissions	181	2,003
Rights-of-Way	63,112	247,366
Rent of Land	—	—
	6,395	2,434,695
TOTAL	\$ 1,463,512	\$ 2,769,609
Allocation of Receipts to State (in dollars)		
Mineral Leases and Permits		
Sale of Land, Timber and Materials	\$ 696,547	\$ 38,429
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	—	—
	98	1,030
TOTAL	\$ 696,645	\$ 39,459
Range (estimated use)		
Operators (number)	5	40
Cattle and Horses (number)	6	898
Sheep and Goats (number)	—	—
Animal Unit Months Used*	41	1,232
Area Under Lease (acres)	640	3,227
Annual Rental (dollars)	62	1,860

*Animal Unit Month (AUM). The forage required to sustain a mature cow or its equivalent for one month.

[illegible]

TABLE 8. Fiscal Year Operating Budget

Activity	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Management of Lands & Resources					
Mineral Management					
Energy	\$ 937,000	\$1,294,200	\$3,810,600	3,423,500	3,621,000
Non-Energy				414,700	534,000
Lands and Realty Operations	1,247,000	871,900	814,900	808,500	1,724,000
Forest Management**	208,000	169,600	251,000	392,400	389,000
Range Management	538,000	1,271,100	1,588,700	2,549,800	3,057,000
Recreation Management	358,000	409,600	367,700	348,800	582,000
Soil, Water and Air Management	587,000	349,500	478,600	383,200	810,000
Wildlife Management	307,000	352,400	451,700	288,100	988,000
Fire Management	58,000	102,900	101,200	94,000	303,000
Planning				556,500†	554,000
Data Management				182,100†	108,000
Cadastral Survey	125,000	293,700	294,200	323,200	373,000
Law Enforcement					20,000
Program Services	1,386,000	2,077,200	2,670,100	2,190,800	2,780,000
Subtotal	\$5,751,000	\$7,192,100	\$10,828,700	\$11,955,600	\$15,843,000
Construction and Maintenance					
Building Construction		97,000			76,000
Recreation Construction	4,000	86,000	48,500		
Transportation Construction	438,000	218,000	682,300		765,000
Land and Easement Acquisition				428,000	137,000
Building Maintenance	29,000	39,500	84,600	106,000	115,000
Recreation Maintenance	91,000	141,700	104,600	78,500	176,000
Transportation Maintenance	163,000	176,900	229,700	137,800	235,000
Range Improvement	533,000	783,800	1,167,100	1,292,500	861,000
Subtotal	\$1,258,000	\$1,542,900	\$2,316,800	\$2,272,500	\$2,365,000
TOTAL	\$7,009,000	\$8,735,000	\$13,145,500	\$14,228,100	\$18,208,000

* This appropriation is now allocated in Energy and Non-Energy.

** Includes Forest Development and Pest Control

† These are separate appropriations divided out of Program Services.

TABLE 9. Analysis of Personnel Growth in Wyoming

Congressionally Mandated Programs Under Which Permanent Personnel Changes Were Authorized

FY	Authorized Permanent Positions	Oil & Gas	Surface Protection	Coal	Misc. Energy Programs*	Land Status & Mining Claims Related**	Range, Water, & Soils	Wildlife	Forestry	Law Enforcement	Wilderness	Cadastral Survey	Wyoming's Share of Bureauwide Reduction
74	214	+15	+6	+11	+46		+2		+2				
75	296	+8		+4	+8	+4	+1		-2				
76	320	+15		+14	+1	+5	+12	+2				+5	-3
77	369			+3	-4	+6							
78	368					+2	+3	+1		+1			-7
79	377									+1	+2		

*Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory & Analysis (EMRIA), Energy Minerals Activity Recommendation System (EMARS) and Non-Bureau Energy Initiatives (NBEI).

** (Mineral Patents, Material Sales, Mining Claims, Withdrawal Review)

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**TABLE 10. Workforce Profile for Permanent
and Other Non Temporary* Positions
(FY1979)**

Position Type and Title	State Office		Worland		Rawlins		Rock Springs		Casper	
	Perm	Other	Perm	Other	Perm	Other	Perm	Other	Perm	Other
Managerial										
Administrative Support										
AOP Specialist	5		6		6		7		6	
Professional										
Administrative Officers	1									
Personnel Training/EEO	4		1		2		2		2	
Program Analysts	3									
Procurement Analyst	3									
Printing Specialist	1									
Safety Aviation	1	1								
Technician										
Personnel	2	1	1						1	1
Purchasing Agent	1		1		1					
Management Assistant	1									
Accounting Technicians	2									
Clerical										
Mail and File Clerks	1	2	1		1		1		1	1
Correspondence Clerks	1									
Clerks/Typists/Stenos	5	10		8	4	7	4	7	1	10
Data Transcribers		3								
Cash Clerks	2	1								
Secretary	5	1								
Biological Sciences										
Environmental/NR Specialists	13	1	2	2	6		5	1	7	

TABLE 10. (continued)

Position Type and Title	State Office		Worland		Rawlins		Rock Springs		Casper	
	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other
Biological Sciences										
<i>Professional</i>										
Range Conservationist	3		6	9	12	5	11	5	5	
Soils Scientists	1		2		4		4		3	
Wildlife Biologists	1		4	1	5	2	5	2	3	2
Fisheries Biologists	1		1		1		1			
Foresters	1		1		3	2	3		2	
Botanist				1						
Compliance Specialists	1		2		5	2	3	1	7	4
<i>Technicians</i>										
Range Technician				1				3		2
Biological Technician				1						
Engineering and Physical Sciences										
<i>Professional</i>										
Civil Engineers	4		3		2		3		1	
Mining Engineers	1									
Physical Scientists	2									
Hydrologist	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Geologist	2	2	4	1	5		3		5	
Cartographer	2									
Cadastral Surveyor	7	1								
<i>Technician</i>										
Survey Technician		2								
Engineering Technician				6		2		4		2
Cartography Technician	4	7								
Physical Science Technician				1						
Electronics Technician	2	1								

TABLE 10. (continued)

Position Type and Title	State Office			Worland			Rawlins			Rock Springs			Casper		
	Perm.	Other		Perm.	Other		Perm.	Other		Perm.	Other		Perm.	Other	
Social Science and Humanities															
<i>Professional</i>															
Economist	1									1					
Archeologist	1			1			2	1		2				2	
Sociologist	1														
Recreation Planner	1			3	1		4	1		4				4	
Public Information Specialist	2	1			1					1				1	
Writer-Editor							1			1				1	
Audio Visual Specialist	1														
Illustrator	2														
Landscape Architect	1			1						1					
<i>Technicians</i>															
Editorial Assistant			2												
Land and Realty															
<i>Professionals</i>															
Criminal Investigator	1														
Paralegal Specialists	6														
Land Law Examiners	9	1													
Realty Specialists	3			4			5	1		4				4	
Appraisers	5	1													
<i>Technicians</i>															
Legal Clerks	17	10													
Conveyance Clerks	1	7												3	
Realty Technicians															

TABLE 10. (continued)

Position Type and Title	State Office		Worland		Rawlins		Rock Springs		Casper	
	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other	Perm.	Other
Crafts and Trades										
Photolithographer		1								
Equipment Operator			3		4		3			
Signmaker					3					
Warehouseman	1		1		1		1			
Horsawrangler							6			
Labor										
Maintenance							1			
TOTAL	137	57	45	38	70	38	67	105	56	22
	194		83		108		105		78	

*Non-temporary positions include part-time and WAE (When Actually Employed) categories. They are filled by employees on career or career conditional status.

NOTE: The Workforce Profile statistics do not reflect temporary category employees, whose numbers fluctuate from approximately 40 to 230 depending on the season. Most temporary positions are of a clerical or technical nature. BLM in Wyoming hires approximately 165 seasonal temporary employees during the summer months.

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TABLE 11. Land Patents* Issued (FY)

Type	76			77			78		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Desert Land	3	627	5	1,040	—	—	—	—	
Homestead	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Recreation & Public Purposes	1	640	1	15	1	640	1	640	
Public Sale	3	160	—	—	2	15	2	15	
Mineral	4	2,587	3	1,607	7	2,604	7	2,604	
State Indemnity Selection	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
State School Land Grants**	8	250,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Exchanges†	3	2,202	—	—	2	158	2	158	
Indian Allotments	25	1,810	4	117	—	—	—	—	
Reclamation Sales	14	1,738	7	989	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	61	259,869	20	3,768	12	3,417	12	3,417	

*A patent is the document which conveys legal title to public land.

**Confirmation of previous grants of land to the state for support of schools. Total state school land entitlement was: 6th Principal Meridian—3,213,229; Wind River Meridian—133,804.

† . . . of public for private or state land of comparable value.

TABLE 12. Temporary Land Use Permits in Force (FY78)

District	Total Number	Total Acres	Total Rent
Worland	23	22,789	1,057
Rawlins	123	9,775	937
Rock Springs	83	3,578	2,594
Casper	20	2,755	667
TOTAL	249	38,897	5,255

TABLE 13. Lands Casework (FY)

	TQ 76*			77			78		
	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending
Homesteads	4	2	6	1	7	0	3	3	0
Native Allotments	1	10	23	38	21	40	33	59	14
Mining Patents	0	1	53	2	5	50	5	1	54
State Grants	0	1	7	0	2	5			5
Desert Lands	2	19	74	6	17	63	5	4	64
R&PP	4	2	31	10	6	35	21	11	45
Rights-of-Way	72	65	213	374	390	197	541	462	276
Non-mineral Leases	0	2	3	1	0	4	6	5	5
Non-mineral Permits	9	0	31	3	1	33			33
Public Sales	1	11	105	2	67	40	1	2	39
Public Sales (64 Act)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchanges	0	0	16	1	5	12	0	2	10
Other	11	10	14	15	14	15	0	0	15
Withdrawals	0	0	12	1	4	9			9
Restorations & Revocations	4	0	27	5	2	30	2	5	27
TOTALS	103	123	615	459	541	533	617	554	596

*TQ was the transition quarter between the end of Fiscal Year 1976 (June 30, 1976) and the beginning of Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

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TABLE 14. Mining Claims Filed for Recordation* (FY)

Month	Number
October	1,564
November	1,073
December	2,126
January	2,300
February	1,194
March	1,387
April	1,323
May	4,130
June	9,162
July	4,965
August	3,456
September	5,002
TOTAL	37,682

* Required under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579).

TABLE 15. Simultaneous Filings

Year	No. of Offers Filed	No. of Parcels Filed on	Average No. of Filings Per Month	Other Filings			
				Open Land Applications	Competitive Leases	Lease Segregations	Assignments
1971	208,468	4,684	17,372	913	97	140	14,209
1972	210,242	3,047	17,521	1,226	147	245	15,559
1973	306,903	2,679	25,574	1,243	144	306	15,340
1974	624,045	2,468	52,004	2,374	133	382	14,799
1975	1,091,317	2,470	90,943	1,126	153	377	16,121
1976	1,234,856	2,946	102,904	612	93	271	15,248
1977	1,737,230	2,866	144,769	459	117	489	15,158
1978	2,096,930	2,665	284,000	254	107	545	15,384

TABLE 18. Mineral Leases in Effect on BLM Public and Acquired Lands (FY

Year	Oil and Gas			Coal			Sodium & Phosphate			TOTAL
	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage
1978	42,764	24,205,331	96	214,843	59	99,746	42,919	24,605,758	39,857	23,521,607
1977	39,704	23,207,018	96	214,843	59	99,746	42,221	24,768,182	42,459	24,100,499
TO76*	42,073	24,453,593	94	214,843	59	99,746	39,912	24,352,499	40,035	23,053,863
1976	41,306	23,785,910	94	214,843	55	91,554	38,027	21,287,450		
1975	39,760	24,052,812	93	199,941						
1974	39,889	22,760,498	91	201,821						
1973	37,881	20,994,085	91	201,821						

*TO was the transition quarter between the end of Fiscal Year 1976 (June 30, 1976) and the beginning of Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976).

TABLE 19. Leasable Mineral Production, Value and Royalty from Public and Acquired Lands (FY

Mineral	Production		Value		Royalty
Oil and Condensate (barrels)	78	115,594,870	\$	890,758,087	\$ 88,041,595
	77	105,399,943		812,197,901	109,337,669
	76	76,956,337		661,301,841	74,745,093
	75	79,182,919		511,201,249	64,315,059
	74	110,191,473		609,265,878	80,216,883
Natural Gas (MCF)	78	254,056,000		180,885,096	21,768,830
	77	249,143,909		177,387,739	21,194,817
	76	165,820,837		76,153,688	9,400,430
	75	200,413,628		48,024,867	5,851,733
	74	194,985,332		38,665,533	4,675,685

Gasoline and Liquid Gas (gallons)

Gasoline and Liquid Gas (gallons)	78	5,252,519	3,281,803	96,535
	77	162,725,498	37,284,364	2,388,567
	76	141,772,124	17,703,382	821,890
	75	164,855,436	37,105,376	1,433,846
	74	203,877,439	15,965,959	737,378
Coal (tons)	78	33,907,244	259,589,090	7,115,903
	77	26,345,343	175,730,327	5,353,972
	76	15,636,816	97,443,463	3,087,489
	75	14,308,845	82,227,702	2,804,684
	74	8,458,014	38,275,298	1,370,732
Sulfur (tons)	78	17,586	291,872	10,648
	77	52,337	494,059	17,842
	76	21,610	517,684	17,414
	75	362,563	2,501,192	71,916
	74	18,526	345,289	10,961
Phosphate (tons)	78	24,485	172,991	8,853
	77	27,545	193,983	9,699
	76	138,736	675,266	34,763
	75	279,708	1,258,686	67,775
	74	349,385	1,572,122	82,704
Sodium (tons)	78	2,777,716	149,977,958	7,348,531
	77	1,780,693	93,545,318	4,609,347
	76	2,392,161	103,329,443	4,797,459
	75	1,734,552	61,066,727	2,667,572
	74	1,276,512	29,825,962	1,273,673
TOTAL	78	Not Applicable	\$1,484,956,897	\$124,390,895
	77	Not Applicable	1,296,833,691	133,868,279
	76	Not Applicable	1,102,724,551	96,492,352
	75	Not Applicable	743,385,799	74,950,872
	74	Not Applicable	733,916,152	88,368,016

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**TABLE 20. Issued Oil and Gas Leases
(FY)**

Type of Lease	Number	Acreage	Return
1978 Competitive	62	9,042	\$ 1,654,686*
Non-Competitive	2,998	2,265,461	23,234,761**
TOTAL	3,060	2,274,503	24,889,447
1977 Competitive	108	22,575	2,049,253*
Non-Competitive	3,047	2,420,470	19,559,670**
TOTAL	3,155	2,443,045	21,608,923
1976 Competitive	121	22,616	1,074,445*
Non-competitive	3,562	2,849,151	13,777,185**
TOTAL	3,683	2,871,767	14,851,630
1975 Competitive	159	33,510	1,737,883*
Non-Competitive	2,940	2,136,314	11,981,627**
TOTAL	3,099	2,169,824	13,719,460
1974 Competitive	118	25,409	520,258*
Non-Competitive	3,759	2,826,589	6,937,298**
TOTAL	3,877	2,851,998	7,457,556

*Total of competitive bonus bids.

**Includes \$10.00 filing fee with each "simultaneous" application (13,777,185 in 1976) and \$0.50 annual rent per acre for first year.

NOTE: Competitive leases are required if the lands are included in a known geologic structure. Non-competitive leases are for "open" lands where no interest has presumably been shown. Non-competitive leases also include the "simultaneous" drawing of offers for leases which have been relinquished or have expired.

TABLE 21. Miscellaneous Oil and Gas Actions and Abandonments Approved

	Wyoming				Kansas				Nebraska			
	76	TOT6*	77	78	76	77	78	76	77	78	76	78
Applications for permit to drill	737	205	1,147	1,007	0	8	11	0	9	9	0	9
Approved Notices of Abandonment	393	206	405	494	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3
Geophysical Notices of Intent	300	85	271	211	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Approved Geophysical Notices Completion	436	66	451	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*TQ was the transition quarter between the end of Fiscal Year 1976 (June 30, 1976) and the beginning of Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976)

TABLE 22. Estimated Grazing Inside Grazing Districts (Section 3 Lands)

District	Number of Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Number of Sheep	Authorized Active Use in AUM's
Worland	319	68,538	92,024	244,439
Rawlins	287	130,485	143,012	545,540
Rock Springs	411	94,169	201,118	409,804
Casper	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,017	293,192	436,154	1,199,783

Grazing Fee Year: March 1-February 28



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**TABLE 23. Estimated Grazing Outside
Grazing Districts (Section 15 Lands)**

District	Number of Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Number of Sheep	Authorized Active Use in AUM's
Worland	136	10,405	7,625	35,150
Rawlins	344	19,273	12,079	82,832
Rock Springs	73	2,245	6,500	10,669
Casper	1,392	64,528	78,249	258,362
TOTAL	1,945	96,451	104,453	387,013

Grazing Fee Year, Mar. 1-Feb. 28.

TABLE 26. Range Improvements

Type of Investment	Completed FY 78	Completed to date
Vegetation Manipulation* (acres)	0	366,269
Fences (miles)	38	4,613
Reservoirs	4	2,896
Springs	3	301
Wells	12	548
Water catchments**	0	519
Supplemental water facilities†	6	266
Truck and stock trail (miles)	0	1,068

*Sagebrush spraying, plowing and seeding to increase production of grass for both soil stabilization and forage.
 **To collect water that would otherwise run off.
 †To move developed well or spring water to areas of need using pipelines and troughs.

TABLE 27. Wyoming Wild Horse Inventory By BLM District

District	75	76	77	78
Rawlins	2,533	2,653	3,193	3,800
Rock Springs	4,290	5,500	6,263	5,459
Worland	423	627	636	704
Casper	45	54	0	250*
TOTAL	7,291	8,834	10,092	10,213

*Previously considered private horses; however, no claims have been filed.

TABLE 28. Wyoming Wild Horse Removal and Adoption (FY 78)

District	Gathered in Wyoming		Adopted from Wyoming	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Worland	0	38	0	25
Rawlins	645	67	247	393
Rock Springs	426	771	384	701
Casper	0	0	0	0
WYO. TOTAL	1,071	876	631	1,119
Colorado			49	365
TOTAL			680	1,484

TABLE 29. Timber Products and Vegetative Disposals (FY)

	Saw Timber		Fuel Wood		Post and Poles		Christmas Trees	
	Volume (MBF)*	Value \$	Volume (cords)	Value \$	Volume (MBF)*	Value \$	Volume (number)	Value \$
79(est.)	3,970	79,400	2,000	2,000	150	1,500	2,500	2,500
78	4,004	77,056	1,925	1,925	130	1,300	2,646	2,646
78(est.)	3,600	36,000	1,200	1,200	200	2,000	1,500	1,500
77	3,603	49,177	2,022	2,175	204	3,621	3,275	3,275
TQ76**	238	12,050	229	229	437	1,600	—	—
76	8,505	44,007	958	1,109	731	4,143	1,210	418
75	2,635	19,117	827	1,148	378	4,014	1,178	1,162
74	582	9,466	620	648	303	2,618	822	822
73	404	9,494	490	169	1,277	1,227	310	310
72	1,044	10,700	324	299	226	2,101	1,170	887

*MBF: thousand board feet

**To was the transition quarter between the end of Fiscal Year 1976 (June 30, 1976) and the beginning of Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976)

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TABLE 30. Estimated Area and Producing Capacity of Forest

District	Woodland Acres	Commercial Acres*	Total Acres	Commercial Standing Volume MBF**	Capacity in MBF***
Worland	33,000	31,000	64,000	128,000	900
Rawlins	53,000	50,000	103,000	245,000	2,100
Rock Springs	64,000	65,000	129,000	385,000	2,500
Casper	61,000	64,000	125,000	210,000	1,200
TOTAL	211,000	210,000	421,000	968,000	6,700

*Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet of wood fiber an acre a year.

**"MBF" stands for thousand board feet of growing stock.

***Harvested annually on a sustained yield basis in accordance with multiple-use requirements.

TABLE 31. Restrictions of Commercial Forest Lands

Type of Restriction	Partial Restriction (Acres)	Total Restriction (Acres)
Wildlife	65,878	8,542
Streamside	1,717	5,525
Watershed	11,477	538
Scenic	5,828	529
Recreation	5,306	1,681
Topographic	2,238	14,423
Research, Natural	—	8,186
Other	4,829	4,687
Total Partial	97,273	44,111
Total Restrictions	44,111	
Non Restricted	68,164	
TOTAL	209,548	

TABLE 32. Big Game Populations Using Public Lands (FY EST)

District	White-Tail Deer	Mule Deer	Antelope	Elk	Moose	Bighorn Sheep	Black Bear
Worland	500	30,500	6,300	7,915	25	100	200
Rawlins	200	43,000	49,360	8,000	150	55	50
Rock Springs	65	24,505	30,900	10,730	1,658	—	172
Casper	5,100	55,800	35,230	1,820	—	85	20
TOTAL	5,865	153,805	121,790	28,465	1,833	1,140	442
STATEWIDE*	51,000	280,000	168,000	63,000	7,500	3,100	2,200

*Based on Wyoming Game & Fish Department estimates covering total state big-game populations.

TABLE 33. Fisheries Habitat By District

District	Stream Miles	Pond, Lake Reservoir Surface Acres
Worland	302	9,900
Rawlins	710	2,075
Rock Springs	996	11,388
Casper	122	2,581
TOTAL	2,130	25,944

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			(Feb. 1977)

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TABLE 34. Estimated Annual Recreation Visitor Days * to Public Lands (FY 78)

Type of Use	Developed Sites	Undeveloped Sites	Other Areas	Total
Winter Sports	300	4,300	24,100	28,700
Water Sports	10,700	22,500	6,200	39,400
Fishing	107,000	102,300	75,000	284,300
Camping	127,500	217,200	45,000	389,700
Hunting	11,600	72,300	232,300	316,200
Picnicking	90,100	99,900	10,000	200,000
Sightseeing	112,800	2,980,800	7,902,700	10,996,300
TOTAL	460,000	3,499,300	8,295,300	12,254,600

* A visitor day is an aggregate of twelve hours of visitor use.

TABLE 35. Cadastral Survey Accomplishments * on Public Lands

	Miles of Survey	Monuments
Accomplished FY1978	833	1,533
Acceptable surveys accomplished to date	168,136	348,515
Balance remaining to be done	196,454	400,607

* Mile and monument figures have been used in recent years as units for measuring workload and accomplishment. Areas are much less descriptive of actual accomplishment. For example, 640 acres would be reported whether only the exterior boundaries of a section were surveyed or the section were subdivided into 40-acre tracts.

TABLE 36. BLM Road System*

District	Miles of Road on BLM Lands	Total Miles of Road in Transportation Plan	Miles Maintained FY 76
Worland	950	1,419	315
Rawlins	1,887	2,485	442
Rocky Springs	1,042	1,351	306
Casper	705	1,963	50
TOTAL	4,584	7,218	1,113

* Includes some primary, secondary and county roads because BLM is required to tie into federal or state road systems.

TABLE 37. Primary Roads in Transportation Plan Requiring Easements as of January 1 1979

Roads Requiring Easements*				Easements Required		Easements Acquired		
District	No.	Total Miles	BLM Miles	Private Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles
Worland	74	1,181	950	231	242	231	52	45
Rawlins	185	2,421	1,887	534	563	534	74	78
Rock Springs	86	1,232	1,042	190	199	190	37	28
Casper	131	1,994	705	1,239	1,304	1,239	14	16
TOTAL	476	6,828**	3,884	2,194	2,308	2,194	177	167

- Roads in the transportation plan which require right-of-way easements over some part of their length: number and miles.

***This does not include 273 miles of county road included in the BLM transportation plan and the 157 miles of road on which easements have been acquired

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